INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 138 BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 8 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

They're Off!

An inside story of the race track. Depicting in authentic detail the thrills, joys and terrors behind the scenes of every big race. And with it all a drama that will excite, thrill you—and draw a few tears as well. A truly great picture of the turf that outshines everything of the sort you have ever seen on the screen. And it's *real!* See

"DOWN THE STRETCH"

A UNIVERSAL—JEWEL DRAMA in 7 Parts — Featuring MARION NIXON and ROBERT AGNEW

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
xBorneo Maru	4th Oct.	8th Oct.
Indus Maru	13th ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22180. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 358.

Taj Building, Bomby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22492.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserv Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambalia Cant.	Jumma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapar	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hahzabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:— AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period, at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D. *Managing Director.*

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.

Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 89,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS, The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal. Tel.—Cheer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay. J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,00,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.

WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:— DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp —TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass Orders on Commission basis throughout India and Ceylon. THE VENUGOPAL WEAVING COMPANY, Chowa, Cannanore. Manufactures of all kinds of cotton-piece goods, Imitation Silk cloths, Bed sheets, Khylees, Lungies, etc. Fast colours. Superior quality and Reliable goods. Prices moderate. Apply sharp. M. C. POCKAN, Manager.
A R502.

WANTED.—SALES AGENTS at Bombay, Allahabad, Agra, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Poona, Calcutta, Delhi, Simla etc., to secure orders for our Mysore Dhoop Sticks, and Powders, Sandal Wood Oil etc. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem with 6¼ p.c. commission and Rs. 15 for the establishment charges. Cash Security required Rs. 500 on the goods entrusted to them. Apply for the terms of the Agency. The ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Agency Department, Bangalore City.
A 29367.

EARN Rs. 100 to 200 a month.—WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to sell our famous Mysore Agarbathies and other Perfumery Articles and to canvass shares. Apply with two annas stamps for particulars to:—K. RAMA DAS, Managing Director, The Mysore Perfumery & Indigenous Industries, Ltd., Mysore.
A R467.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A SURVEYOR with experience of Irrigation Project on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 to 60 according to qualifications. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State.
A 29365.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of Persian to teach all College Classes, (including Honours) in a private College. Apply stating qualifications, salary expected, etc., to Post Box No. 2038. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29351.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A SALESMAN is open for engagement or on Commision basis. Apply Box No. 2039. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R501.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO TET

FOUR SHOPS and SIX FLATS in a new Building near Babulnath, Chowpaty. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Lady North-cote Hindu Orphanage, 3, Crowpaty Road.
C R478

SPACIOUS GODOWNS, upper and ground floors in Bank Street, Marine Cross Lane, cheap rent, good opportunity for Mill, Gin and Machinery Stores Suppliers. Apply to SETH DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, 457, Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion, Phone No. 42197 office and 41530 residence.
C R503.

TO LET—1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bestion Road, Fort, and GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, 6 Bed Rooms. 1 Dinning Room, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen, 2 Store Rooms and 1 Garrage. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid.
C R482

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
M 490

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PROFESSION

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Bellard Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 A.M. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.

MATRIMONIAL

YOUNG and healthy Hindu Pleader with decent practice desires to marry a handsome and cultured widow.—Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

THOSE having new brand Spinning and Weaving Machinery and their spare parts should please apply with particulars to Box No. 2037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R491.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navasari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1927 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of October to 15th day of October, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1927.
29355.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navasari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1927, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of October to the 15th day of October, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1927.
29354.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD. INDORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 4 (Rupees four only) per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1927, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, at Mills Premises, Indore, on and after FRIDAY, the 25th November, 1927, between 12 and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Sunday the 9th October, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
NANDLAL BHANDARI & SONS,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Indore, 3rd October, 1927.

N.B.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th of MONDAY, the 24th October, 1927, both days inclusive.
29361

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the requisition, dated 28th September, 1927, received by the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company from the Shareholders of the Company under Clause 85 of the Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of October, 1927, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution that is to say—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt. and Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand be appointed Joint Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that the remuneration of each of the said liquidators be fixed at Rs. 5,000."

Notice is hereby also given (as authorised by clause 87 of the Articles of Association) that should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting and that such Meeting will be held at the same place at the Registered Office of the Company at Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, 1927, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the abovementioned resolution as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
Dated at Bombay, this 1st day of October, 1927.
29364.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY. No. 1315 of 1927.

DE: ESTATE of PUNAMCHAND RASAJI deceased, late of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, who carried on business at Vithalwadi, without the Fort:
A Deceased Debtor.

Exparte: KESHRIMAL SHANKERLAL: Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the abovenamed Deceased Debtor Poonamchand Rasaji in Insolvency. IT IS ORDERED that all the property of the said Deceased Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

Dated this day of October, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
29363.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. G. TATTERSALL & CO. of Manchester and Bombay have been importing for about the last 10 years among others white mulls, 34" x 20 yards known as white mulls No. 4460, white mulls 36" x 20 yards known as white mulls No. 4461, white mulls 40" x 20 yards, known as white mulls No. 4462, white mulls 44" x 20 yards known as white mulls No. 4463, white mulls 49" x 20 yards known as white mulls No. 4464, white mulls 54" x 20 yards known as white mulls No. 4465 and white mulls 59" x 20 yards known as white mulls No. 4466 and also white mulls 38" x 19 yards known as white mulls No. A or 66, white mulls 43" x 19 yards known as white mulls No. AA or 76, white mulls 48" x 19 yards known as white mulls No. AAA or 86 and white mulls 53" x 19 yards known as white mulls No. AAAA or 96.

The above mentioned Nos. 4460, 4461, 4462, 4463, 4464, 4465, 4466, A or 66, AA or 76, AAA or 86, AAAA or 96 as applied to the white mulls imported and sold by our clients are the Trademark or trade description and designation and quality numbers of the respective white mulls on which they are imprinted or embroidered and as such have acquired a very wide reputation and command an extensive sale under those respective descriptions and designations as our clients' goods in Bombay and elsewhere in India and are the exclusive property of our clients.

The public is hereby warned against making use of any of the aforesaid numbers or marks in their application to white mulls and against importing, selling or exposing for sale or dealing in any white mulls bearing any of the aforesaid numbers or marks. Any infringement of our clients' property in the aforesaid numbers and marks or any colourable imitation thereof will be taken severe notice of by our clients.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1927.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. G. Tattersall & Co.
29328

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

The property of the concerned:—

A lot of household furniture, iron bedsteads, roll top writing tables, dining table folding cots, cupboards, sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, arm chairs, etc., etc.

On account of the Underwriters:

5 Dozens children's woollen undershirts.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

1 4-wheeled carriage (Shigram).

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 9th October, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Palli Hill, Bandra.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, rich and handsome household French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture made by Roberts, Benjamin and others, rich bevelled mirror, dining room sideboards, dinner waggons, leather-lined arm-chairs and Morocco lined Chesterfield drawing room suites, mirror back corner and large centre cabinets, silver book and show cases, Rosewood cottage piano, gramophone, electric chandeliers, silk tapestry and cushioned lined suite by Benjamin, new design double pole wooden bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top wash-hand tables, writing tables, rich woollen and velvet pile carpets, rich glass cutlery, crokery and porcelainware, dining table, rich water colour engravings, teakwood ice chest with refrigerator by Army and Navy, teapoys, etc., etc.

Property of A. C. Times, Esqr., Chief Accountant, The Chartered Bank of I. A. and China Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ARGYLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Tokersey Jivraj and others, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Mortgagor Bai Ramabai widow of Khimji Devji and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of August, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Elphinstone Road Estate belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Argyle Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 401 8|9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and Cadastral Survey No. 99 Mandvi Division, together with the dwelling house, buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 4791, Street Nos. 98 to 106, and bounded on or towards the East by Argyle Road, on or towards the West by land belonging to the Trustees now in the occupation of Bai Gangabai, widow of Cooverji Doongersey, and Lakhmibai, widow of Mohanji Doongersey, on or towards the North by other land belonging to the Trustees now in the occupation of the Trustees of the late Gopalji Visram and on or towards the South by Musjid Bridge Street North.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors, at their Office at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 4-Steel Barges; 7-Wooden anchor Boats; 9-Wooden Teakwood Beams, about 210 c. ft. length between 28 to 47 ft. each, Section about 10 by 12 ins.; 1-Wooden circular Pole, 7 ft. by 9 inches diameter, 1-steel Clan shell bucket; 2-X. P. Metal Poles for ladder; 2-Old Pontoons; 1-Wooden Hull of Launch; 7-Pcs. Rails; 172 Pcs. G. I. Sheets, Scrap Iron, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 12th, October, 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Improvement Trust Sand Plot, on the sea-shore, opposite the G. I. P. Rly., Mumbra Station, the above mentioned materials.

MENESSE & CO.,

MISTRY & CO.
27-29, Hammum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH DESIGN FURNITURE ETC., AT 31, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND QUEENS ROAD FORT, TO-MORROW AT 10-30 A. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at above address the best English Jacobean and plain style artistic complete bungalow furniture, comprising automatic dining tables, chairs, dumbwaiters and Jacobean sideboards to match, Queen Anna drawing room cabinets, rich leather and tapestry upholstered Jacobean and plain Chesterfield suites curios and silver cabinets, drawing room suites, glass bureau and writing desks, Electric Chandeliers, library bookeases, centre tables, iron and woodean beds, Jacobean chival glass with side mirrors, glass almyrahs, and dressing chests, English ice-box, old Chinaware, English-plated and silver ornaments, rich glass, and porcelainware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO THE HIGH CLASS VALUABLE FURNITURE LOVERS.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Maneck Bhuwan, Opp. Gamdevi Police Station, Harvey Road, solid teak and black, seasonwood specially made furniture by Deoji Canji, consisting of mirror back sideboards, chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, Chinese clocks, cut glass, chandeliers, rich jari and plush lined swings, (Zoolas), handsome, sofa cabinets, English carpets, rich Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Godrej and Harichand's safes and cupboards, ottoman settees, solid glass and wooden almirahs and beds, rich pictures, reclining sofas, over mantles, fancy teapoys, mirrors, electric fans, fancy table ornaments, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

"Worthreading Book"

Mr. Bomanji Behramji Desai, Proprietor, The Herschel Astrological Hall, Dadar, Bombay, writes on 22-11-1926:—"I have read your "Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures," which has given me entire satisfaction, and it is a very interesting and worthreading book."

Dr. K. T. Ramasami, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., "The Indian Academy of Science, Kizhanattam writes on 20-11-1926:—"The book "Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures" is very interesting and useful."

This book contains Mesmerie and Hypnotic cures for diseases Talismans to cure diseases methods of prolonging longevity, water healing breath healing, cure by yogic exercises, wonderful yogic simple herbal recipes and cures for very many diseases, several preventives, various hints and secrets of health culture, water and air tonics, cure by music, laughter, devotion and breathing exercises, spiritual healing and cure by prayer. Price 0-12-0.

TATA INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE,
Vizianagaram City, B. N. Rly.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

O. British India

(ncorporated in England).

PASSENGERS SERVICE.

D. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

ngers are required to be in pos passports.

teamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
NPURA ..		16,585
LDERA x		16,088
AISAR-I-		
HIND ..		11,430
AZMAK@ ..		10,602
WALPINDI		16,619
ARKONDAx		16,302
NCHI ..		16,650
JPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
ZMAK ..		10,602
NPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
JPUTANA		16,568
NPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
AISAR-I-		
HIND ..		11,518
AWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
NPURA ..		16,601
AWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
ANCHI ..		16,650
AZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
AWALPINDI		16,619
AZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
JPUTANA.		16,568
ZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
ISAK-I-		
HIND ..		11,518
ZMAK@†		10,602
INA†		7,952
NPURA ..		16,601
OLTANx..		20,847
NCHI ..		16,650
ZMAK @..		10,602
WALPINDI		16,619
LOJA x		20,837
JPUTANA		16,568
ZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
ISAR-I-		
IND ..		11,518
ZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

To Marseilles only.
Steamers from Australia have ommodation for passengers from
steamers from China have limit mmodation for passengers fro
loon only.
sailing at the following reduced

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
to London ..	80	70	60
„ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
to London ..	54	52	
„ Marseilles ..	50	48	

ISH INDIA SAILINGS.
to Port Said and Plymouth.

Steamers.	Tons.
MANORA ..	7,888
DUMANA ..	8,427
MANELA ..	8,303
DOMALA ..	8,441
MANORA ..	7,883
DUMANA ..	8,427
MANELA ..	8,303
DOMALA ..	8,441

SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN and AUS-

MOOLTAN	Australia.
KIDDERPORE	Sails China & Japan.
MALOJA	Australia.

RITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
FRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN F, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. AS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
ELLORA ..	East & South Africa.
BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

sailing to Mombasa only.
ill be sailing for Karachi on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturday week. Local passengers for an only proceed by the Friday hen accommodation is not requir- assengers ex the P. & O. Mail through Passengers to Busreh. nd Rates of Freights and Pas- be arranged with
INNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NDERFUL BOX

ox answers the following and questions in all languages, speak- deceased souls, trace of stolen lost persons, hidden treasures, n the pockets of others, new fate of the sick, can foreta of every work, etc. Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

ENGALI & SONS

kkals Street, Farrukhabad.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOUL-STIRRING MYSTERY!

It will hold you spell-bound. A murder in a moment of passion. The victim's best friend accused, jailed, sent to the death cell.....The inexorable inside workings of the law. The alert detectives on the trail. The cunning murderer eluding their traps while an innocent man is

"HELD BY THE LAW"

The cold armour of evidence protected the guilty one. But you know virtue will triumph in the end. See how it is done in the

Universal Jewel Masterpiece

"HELD BY THE LAW"

DURING THIS WEEK AT THE

UNIVERSAL

PICTURE HOUSE,

(PRECIOUS CINEMA, Lamington Road,)

4 SHOWS Daily at :— 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturdays and Sundays at 3-30.

PRICES POPULAR.

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

EXCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S

Super production

PARSA EBLIS

Featuring Miss NARGIS, Mr. ATHAVLE and other known stars.
Photographed by Mr. DABKE. Directed by late MANILAL K. JOSHI.

WHAT IS IT !!

It presents a charming plot revealing the super influence of Satan over the innocent mankind and how his superiority battled by a chaste ideal woman.

IT WILL KEEP YOU SPELL-BOUND. DON'T MISS.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS: 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.
Extra Show Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Coming next Saturday: "SACRIFICE."

A Rajput never fails—

Lakhdhirji promised a brave bandit to hand over all the ornaments of his wife after her release. But the bandit was brave as well as liberal-minded.

SEE all this TO-DAY THIS WEEK AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

IN

Kohinoor's Most Popular Picture

Sumari

OF

Sindh

Featuring the well-known star

Miss GAUHAR

Time and Rates as Usual

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

will stage

TO-NIGHT at 9 and TO-MORROW at 4 P. M.

KICHAK VADH

AT THE

Elphinstone Theatre,

GRANT ROAD.

Booking is open at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

DAILY: At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Sat. & Sun. Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT ! THIS WEEK !
3rd Week—Eps. 9, 10, 11 & 12.
8 Gorgeous Reels.

"VENGEANCE and the WOMAN"

Starring

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

It's characters are men—yes, women, too—who can ride, rope, and shoot! It's trackling which crisp action!

Also

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY!

AMUSEMENTS.

AGAIN! ANOTHER SMASHING COMEDY HIT!

THE WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT GLOOM-LIFTER!

—he'll lift you out of your seats with laughs!

—Strong in the back but weak in the dome! "The Strong Man" is the best big full length feature comedy Harry ever made.

7 Reels

FIRST NATIONAL'S HERCULES OF HILARITY!

The Atlas of Comedian's—carries a world of Comedy on his shoulders.

A Picture for Strong People who don't GET WEAK From LAUGHS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and HOLIDAYS AT 4 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co's

BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM

SATYABHAMA VIVAHA

(in 7 Reels).

This mythological film re: Shree Krishna's marriage with Devi Satyabhama and also how Lord Krishna was compelled to pay the penalty of his having seen Moon on the Day of "Ganesh Chaturthi" will be screened

AT THE

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE.

Most thrilling scenes re: Lord Krishna's fight with Jambuvant, &c.

Apply for booking to

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co

BALAJI HOUSE,
GIRGAON BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

GUJERAT FLOOD RELIEF.

PATEL FUND SWELLING.

The following is the complete list of subscriptions of Rs. 100 and over received up to-date by the Central Legislature Gujerat Flood Relief Committee:—

H. H. the Viceroy, Rs. 500; H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala Rs. 10,000; The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, Rs. 10,000; Anonymous, Rs. 10,000; Messrs. Udaimall Chandumall, Rs. 500; Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, Rs. 500; Mr. Bhanamal Gulzarimal, Delhi, Rs. 1001; Lala Keshab Das Lohia, Rs. 500; H. H. Jhalawar State, Rs. 500; H. H. Kashmir, Rs. 1,000; Md. Nawaz Khan, M.L.A., Rs. 500; Mr. Lahiri Chandhuri, M.L.A., Rs. 500; Poona Law College, Rs. 500; Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., Rs. 500 Mr. K. C. Roy, M.L.A., Rs. 150; Lt. Col. D. G. Rai, Rs. 211; Mr. Sita Ram, M.L.C., Rs. 200; Ahmadiyya Community, Rs. 327; Dewan Khalsia State, Rs. 200; Pandit Motilal Nehru, Rs. 500; Hon'ble Mr. J. Crearar, Rs. 250; Lala Gopi Nath, Delhi, Rs. 250; S. Bahadur Singh (Narula), Rs. 125; Mr. H. A. Sams, M.L.A., Rs. 100; Mr. B. Neira, Rs. 100; Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S. Rs. 150; Arya Samaj, Simla, Rs. 141; Sardar Sir Bomanji Dalal, M.L.A., Rs. 251; Mr. Mohsin Ali, Barabanki, Rs. 100; Mr. J. Dalsukhbhai, Rs. 3,601 Mr. H. G. Cocke, M.L.A., Rs. 100; General A. Hooton, Rs. 100; Mrr. Subedar (Bombay), Rs. 100; R. S. Labhu Ram, Dharamsala, Rs. 100; Messrs. Ramchandra Mahadeva & Co. Cochin., Rs. 150; Mr. Pitkeathly, Simla, Rs. 100; Hon. Sir George Rainey, Rs. 250; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., Rs. 200; Sir Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A., Rs. 100; Maymya Gurdwara Committee, Rs. 100; Mr. Meharban Singh, Maubin, Rs. 150; Mr. Mogak, Calcutta, Rs. 1,700; Raja Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, Rs. 200; Shrimati Maya Devi, Rs. 100; Anonymus, Rs. 100; Accountant General, Bikanir State, Rs. 100; Mr Faza Ibrahim Rahimtullah, M.L.A., Rs. 100; Messrs. Malik & Co. Calcutta, Rs. 100; Imperial Bank through Rangoon Br., Rs. 3052; Secy. Moohimandal C/o. Forcas, Rs. 295; Finance Dept., Simla, Rs. 110/8; Baba Sewaram Singh, Rs. 100; Master General Supply Br., Rs. 170; Commerce Department, Simla, Rs. 152; E. I. Railway Indian Institute, Assansol, Rs. 133; Mr. A. I. Pansons, Rs. 100; Meterological Dept., Rs. 116; Shree Cutchi Dasnoswal Jain Volunteer Corps, Bombay (Promise), Rs. 2,000; H. H. Nawab of Bawapur, Rs. 10,000; Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Rs. 150; Mr. Bihari Lal, Rs. 100; Mr. Gianchand Bhatia, Rs. 100; R. B. Sewak Ram, Rs. 250; Mr. D. P. Shroff, Rs. 100; Mr. S. Chetty, M.L.A., Rs. 150; Mr. Ram Saran Das, M.L.A., Rs. 400; Military Accounts Association, Rs. 101; Indian Social Club, Thaton, Rs. 175; Mr. S. Scnivasa Iyengar, Rs. 500; H. H. Maharaja of Alwar, Rs. 5,000.

A telegraphic money order of Rs. 215 has also been received.

MAHILA MANDAL SEWING AND CUTTING CLASSES.

The students of some of the classes for Sewing and Cutting conducted by the Mahila Mandal (the Women's Branch of the Sociall Service League, Bombay) were recently examined. The following is the list of successful students in order of merit:—

Parla Branch Six months' Class
Miss Sushilabai Kudalkar.
Miss Sumanbai Killawalla.
Mrs. Manakbai Patil.
Miss Kumudbai Killawalla.
Miss Lilabai Pradhan.

Parla Branch First Year's Class.
Mrs. Umabai Belur.
Mrs. Vimlabai Khare.
Mrs. Yamunabai Kelkar.
Mrs. Anandibai Marathe.

Working Men's Institute Six Months' Class.
Miss Rakhmabai Rath.
Mrs. Serabai Talkar.
Mrs. Tangabai Iyer.
Mrs. Savitribai Date.
Miss Sahubai Desai.
Miss Muktabai Phatak.
Miss Putalabai Shringarpure.
Miss Shantabai Kawali.
Mrs. Yamunabai Tandoohwadkar.
Miss Anasuyabai Padwal.
Miss Segeebai David.
Miss Yamunabai Kadam.
Miss Champubai Bhagat.
Vatwalabai Jayawant.
Mrs. Meribai Jojaf.
Miss Eliza Moses.
Mrs. Gagarabai Desai.

A BANDRA GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—the New Ghodbunder Road has divided the old tank in Bandra into two; the portion on the west side of the road has now become a pool of stagnant water, which the Municipality or Government whichever is concerned should have reclaimed ever-long. Abutting this portion are the Rangari chawls which accomodate about 500 persons. The Municipality had about five years started to reclaim this pool by dumping nkatchra and other refuse of the whole town. A complaint was thereupon forwarded by the residents of the chawl and the Municipality stopped the dumping. About three years back the Municipality again started the dumping of the town refuse the residents again protested and also complained to the Director of Public Health who inquired into the matter and informed the Municipality that the practice of dumping unburnt rubbish in the tank was not only a nuisance to the neighbourhood but dangerous to public health. The Municipality thereupon by a resolution stopped the continuance of the practice. In spite of this resolution the Municipality has again started about a fortnight back the dumping of the katchra and other rubbish into the pool. The residents brought this fact to the notice of the President, the Chief Officer, the Chairmans of the Sanitary and Standing Committee and the members of the H. Ward the urgency of the immediate stoppage of dumping specially in view of the downpour of rain was specially impressed upon the Chief Officer by one of the members and yet the residents find that their grievance is still unattended. The filthy smell—and vapours from the rotting kutchra has became unbearable to the neighbouring residents and the increase in the Mosquitoes since the dumping is enormous and sickness among the Rangari chawl tenants has also increased. In spite of this the indifference of the Municipal authorities concerned is simply awful.

The reason given for dumping by the Chief Officer is that the motor lorries are are gone out of order. I was also given to understand that they would be repaired in a day or two and that this practice will not continue for more than a day or two Even though the dumping has gone on for more than a fortnight, the lorries it seems are still under repairs. If the Municipality could not get the lorries repaired within a day or two it was their duty to hire other lorries for removal of the katchra to the usual place near Khar.

Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BANDRA, Oct. 1.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 6.

Java Sugar Fne White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|8-1|4.
Jan|Mar. per cwt. 14|11-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|10.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|10-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. spot: Sellers 1|4-1|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62-1|2 lbs:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 50|9.
Barletta Russo per 62-1|2 lbs:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 50.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 51|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 52|6.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 6.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14.

AMUSEMENTS.

Owing to Public Appreciation

Story and Direction
Mr. NANA B. DESAI.
Supervision
Mr. B. K. M. DAVE.
TIME: Saturday, Sunday Holiday at 3 P. M.
DAILY: 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

Sharda's Second Anniversary Production
"HIDDEN = TREASURE"
Starring Indian Douglas Fairbanks—Mr. VITHAL, Mr. JANIBABU, Mr. KAPOOR, Miss MANI, Miss MALKA, etc.
Story Full of Mysteries & Fearful Fights & Dreadful Actions.
KRISHNA CINEMA
LUBASH THEATRE.

ONE WEEK MORE
TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK.
Photographed by
Mr. NAVAL BHATT.
Artistic Paintings by
Mr. YASHWANT HATE.

NEXT SATURDAY "AT THE CLANG OF FETTERS" Starring Miss GULAB and Mr. NANDRAM. KRISHNA PRODUCTION.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7.

West Cusseta, Halsh, Australia.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Moton, London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.

Cape Ortegal, McMaster, Marmagoa.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.

Oct. 7.

Ranpura, King, London.

LOADING.

Oct. 7.

Steamer West Cusseta for New York.
Steamer Arcturus for New York.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.
Steamer Capi-di-Monti for Genoa.
Steamer Arabia for Genoa.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Dogra for Java.

S S West Cusseta:—The L Edward Ltd, steamer West Cusseta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a general cargo and wheat

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cape Ortegal:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Cape Ortegal, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O S N Coy.'s English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, a general cargo and 521 passengers.

The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Ranpura will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 7.

S S Ranpura for London:—1 case lizard skins, A Azizullaboff; 1 bale lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 5 bales lamb skins, Grindlay and Co; 8 bales cow hides, 3 bales sheep skins and 1 bale goat skins, J Govind; 12 bundles woollen carpets and 1 bundle fox skins, A R Vallioff; 6 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—2000 cwts lentils, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool:—81 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 28 bales wool, The Bombya Co; 15 bales cotton waste, M Mafatlal and Co; 45 bales cotton raw, The Anglo Siam Corporation, 50 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 131 bales wool, W Latham and Co; 84 bales wool, H R Ramanbhai and Co; 2 cases brassware, M Dualdas and Sons; 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton rawt, G K Kaisha.

For Barcelona:—4 cases dry casing Union Cash Supplying Co; 93 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tregantle for Dunkirk:—200 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co; 247 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 60 bales cotton raw, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Schonfels for Leith:—50 bales dry hides fleshing, S Bannister and Co.

S S Ehrenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, Textile Products; 4 bundles separation cloth, L Edwards; 123 cases and 9 barrels aniline dye dry, 4 drums and 7 cases aniline dye paste, Havero Trading Co; 2,037 cwts Castorseed, V Damji.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton fly, Textile Products.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, Textile Products; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 52 cwts Gum traganta, H A H Larri and Co.

For Oslo:—5 cases Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Clan Keith for Rotterdam:—1,500 tos manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Hoogkirk for Rotterdam:—2,200 Linseed oil cake, J Permanand and Co.

For Hamburg:—1,000 cwts groundnut oil cake, J Parmanand and Co; 825 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 51 cwts apricot kernels, M Bhoota and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 7.

S S City of Canterbury, Agenst Killick Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—34 bales and 65 cases cotton and woollen goods, 1,100 cases and 663 bales cotton goods, 41 bales and 55 cases cotton yarn, 11 bales rugs, 4 cases canvas, 1 case confectionery, 50 cases and 28 bales woollen goods, 20 cases Art Silk goods, 20 cases cotton and Art silk, 3 cases woollen cotton and Art silk gods, 2 cases linen canvas, 6 cases Oilcloth, 9 cases writing ink, 54 cases provisions, 20 cases ginger Ale, 20 barrels, Salamoniac, 45 barrels and 60 kegs Grease, 30 cases Toilet soap, 445 cases and 1,050 boxes common soap, 10 cases colour, 483 kegs, Paint, 50 cases bottled beer, 36 bales paper, 26 cases cigarettes, 131 crates, 20 Sk cases and 19 casks Tiles, 2 cases motor cars, 3 cases motor cycles; 4 cases cycles, 2 cases Electric buses, 3 cases Brandy, 10 drums Chloride of Zinc, 40 pigs Tin alloy.

From Port Said:—5 cases provisions, 15 cases, 4 casks and 2 pipes, wine, 46 cases rubber tyres, 2 cases cigarettes.

From Naples:—5 bales cotton and woollen Tissues.

S S Homayun, Agents Turner Morrison and Co. from Durban;—6,161 tons coal.

S S Baron Dalmeny, Agents K Nixon and Co, from Durban:—5,830 tons coal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th October 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.879 inches (.010 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 p.m (previous day) 29.780 inches (.020 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .035.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.9 degrees (2.4 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (1.0 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 197 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.56 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 66.07 inches.

INDIAN PAVILION AT WEMBLEY.

TO BE FACTORY OF MASS PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Indian pavilion at Wembley is destined to become the factory for mass production of pianos and gramophones under purchase completed to-day.—Reuter's Special.

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

ACTION OF CONFERENCE QUESTIONED

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The meeting of the British Olympic Association has passed a resolution that the action of the Conference is 'ultra vires' and calls on the Committee to adhere to the decision of 1926 that such a proposal must be submitted to the next Olympic Congress.—Reuter's Special.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 7

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.10; Fort 0.36 J. J. Hospital 0.34.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 66.09; Fort 82.22. J. J. Hospital 68.38.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925:

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 69.55; Fort 102.91; J. J. Hospital 84.09.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 7TH OCTOBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th October 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 1.64 in. of rain Skies are clear over the west of the province and moderately in heavily clouded over the East. Humidity is the excess in the South-east of the in defect in the extreme north. Temperature was higher than usual at Ambala and lower at Delhi; elsewhere it was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra had had 0.11 in. of rain. Mainpuri 2.24 in., Thansi 1.22 in. Cawnpore 4.30 in. and Allahabad 0.56 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and vapour in air is in large excess. Maximum temperature was considerly below normal in the wole of the province, while the minimum was locally higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind apd locally in east Rajputana and in defect in southwest Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower and the minimum higher than usual locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Cutch and Gaiarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal almost throughout the division; the minimum was higher than usual locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.84 in. of rain, Sangor 3.10 in. Hoshangabad 0.81 in., Nagpur 0.13 in., Chanda 0.15 in and Raipur 0.28 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally more humid than usual. Mayimum temperature was markedly below normal in most parts of the area; the minimum was higher than usual in the northern and western districts.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.10 in. of rain and Ratnagiri 0.49 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in tzhe air is almost as usual. Temperature was generally below normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 84.9 deg. (2 deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 76.4 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.25 in. of rain, Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme north of the division and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Hyderabad and the south Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division and the minimum locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay lies this morning as a feebie depression over the north Central Provinces. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in its neighbourhood. The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United and the Central Provinces, and local in the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is probable in the Central Provinces.

CALCUTTA TO KARACHI.

LADIES TO TOUR ON MOTOR CYCLE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

A party of seven ladies and five men, members of the Chitrali Club, will start for Karachi 'en route' to Delhi on October 10 on a motor cycle tour.—Free Press.

REVISION OF TRAM WAY FARES

MOTION IN CORPORATION

MUNICIPALITY AS DISTRIBUTERS OF ELECTRICITY

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, in their monthly meeting to be held on Monday next, will consider some important resolutions especially concerning the working of the B. E. S. Tramways Co., the tramways fares and the rates charged, etc., given below:—

REVISION OF TRAMWAY FARES.

Dr. A. G. Veigas will move:—

"That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to enquire into the following points and to take into their consideration the result of their enquiries in connection with the question of revision of the Tramway Fares:—It is not a fact that every ordinary shares of the Company of the original face value of Rs 150 was exchanged for five shares of the value of Rs. 50 each at the time of the reconstruction of the Company without any extra money having been received from the shareholders thus "raising the value of each original ordinary shares intrinsically by rupees one hundred?"

Is it not a fact that the dividend of 14 per cent. on these shares is thus equivalent to a dividend of about 23 per cent. on their original value?

Is it not a fact also that the rate of interest on preference shares was raised from 6 per cent. "minus income tax to 7 per cent. free from all taxes" without receiving any extra money from their holders?

What are the rates of dividend paid by the Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon and also the Glasgow Tramway Companies and how do they compare with the dividends paid in Bombay?

Are not the maximum rates of fare laid down in the Act restricted by the provisions of the Deed of Concession?

Can the Company under the provisions of the Deed of Concession demand enhanced fares on extensions already opened to traffic at the 1 anna fare?

What is the total amount of premium received by the Company on shares from the public over and above their face value?

Should not a public utility Company which has been allowed various concessions by the Corporation be content to pay a maximum dividend of 7 per cent?

Is it not a fact that the Corporation charges an annual ground rent of Rs 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 only for the double and single tram tracks respectively because of its being a public utility company and the great advantages that would accrue to the citizens from cheap fares?

Does not the fact that ground rent on extensions is to be charged at half the above rates emphasize this fact?

In this fact not still further emphasized by the fact that the Company enjoy the best part of our roads to the inconvenience of the general public and without a murmur from them?

Have they ever contributed any thing the cost of opening, widening or making roads which they use apart from the maintenance of the portions included in their tracks?

What would have been their position if the Company had to open roads for their exclusive use as in the case of the Railways or even had been compelled to contribute to the cost of opening widening and making these roads?

By what authority or by whose permission did the Company interrupt the old direct line from Lalbag to Sassoon Docks and introduce transfer tickets on it?

Have any other breaches of the Deed of Concession or agreement been committed by the Company without the permission of the Corporation and would this or these constitute "ipso facto" the cancellation of the Deed or the agreement?

And what is the amount the Company receives on account of charges levied for the supply of electrical energy and what profit do they make on it?"

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY.

In regard to the supply of electricity to the City which is at present in charge of the Tramway Company, Dr. J. N. Choksy will move that "the Standing Committee be requested to consider and report on the advisability and feasibility of the Municipality undertaking the work of sole distributors of electricity to the City and, if necessary, to consult the Hydro-electric companies as to the terms on which they would agree to supply electric energy to the Municipality for the purpose." Four Corporators have offered to second it, namely, Mr. Mohanlal M Desai, Mr. S K. Puptla, Mr. G. K. Borade and Mr. E. R. Hirji Bohedin.

WATER TAX ON MILLS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will move:—

(1) "That the Standing Committee be requested, if finances of the Corporation permit, to reduce the Water Tax on Mills and Milch-cattle stables by 4 annas per 1,000 gallons in view of the recent strong observations of the Textile Tariff Board to that effect."

(2) "That the Standing Committee be requested to consider the desirability of reducing the Cotton Import Duty in Bombay and to make recommendations in that behalf."

AUTHOR OF "SARASVATI CHANDRA"

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. G. TRIPATHI

Under the auspices of the Gujerat Mandal a public meeting was held on Thursday evening to observe the anniversary of the late Mr. Goverdhanram Tripathi, author of "Sarasvati-Chandra" in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Principal A B. Dhruva presiding.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya who was the first speaker compared Sarasvati Chandra with Mahabharat and said the writings of the late Mr. Goverdhanram on political, social and religious matters showed that he was a man of great vision and outlook. In "Sarasvati Chandra" the author depicted the real picture of Indian States and their future which was appreciated by all who read the book.

Mr. N. D. Mehta said great men lived in their writings, and the late Mr. Goverdhanram though no more among them now yet lived with them by his writings which he left as a heritege to Gujerat. He advised Gujerati people to read the books written by the late Mr. Goverdhanram rather than waste their money and spoil their knowledge of Gujerati by reading worthless newspapers and journals.

Mr. Nagindas Master compared the author of "Sarasvati Chandra" with Shakespear and said Mr. Goverdhanram lived as an author for all times.

Several other speakers then addressed on the educative value of the books written by the late Mr. Goverdhanram

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings said he knew Mr. Goverdhanram for ten years as an author and a Gujerati scholar. He always talked on history, philosophy and literature and occasionally delivered lectures in the Gujerat College. He found in Mr. Goverdhanram's writings more substance than form, and a real literary taste.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RESERVE BANK BIL

WHITEHALL'S OBSESSIO

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISION IMMINENT

CALCUTTA, Oct.

Probably, the Viceroy's Executive C cil will come to a decision on Octob regarding the chances of a Nove session of the legislature on the Re Bank Bill, says the Simla correspo of "The Englishman."

The correspondent adds, the situ is undoubtedly one of intense interes asmuch as on the eventual outcome depend to a large extent the future c of action of the Finance Member. U Whitehall gives up its obsession for shareholders' bank, there seems chance of avoiding a crisis.—Free Pr

AGRICULTURAL COMMISS

LABOURS ALMOST FINISHED

SIMLA, Oct.

It is understood the Royal Commis Agriculture reassembles in India on th and meets at Karachi. From Kara proceeds to Burma and on return some days at Patna returning to De 29th November, visiting Dehradun way.

The Commission is expected to finis cording of evidence in the second w December and proceeds to Mahabale to write its report.—A. P.

REPORT TO BE READY BY MA

LONDON, Oct.

Members of the Agricultural Com son departed to-day for Marseilles to the s.s. "Rawalpindi." They expect reach Bombay on 21st October. Afte short session at Karachi, they will pro to Burma, returning to Patna for re ing evidence in Bihar and Orissa. I hoped that the evdeniee will be conc ed by March and a report will be re by May.

Sir Thomas Middleton, Prof. Gang and Mr. Calvert who are touring the tinent, visited the International Insti of Agriculture, Rome, in the week end have proceeded to Egypt, especially study the Nile irrigation.—Reuter.

MOTHER INDIA SMILES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle

Sir,—While Miss Mayo's "Mother dia" is still in the view of public di sion, I think the following few will not be out of place.

Miss Mayo's pamphelt—it does not to mind deserve the title of a book—is p ably the first of a series of pamp against India engineered by anti-In vested interests who talk most loudl liberty and act most secretly for sla It would be nothing unusual if equally prejudiced Eterature fellows Americans are well-known for their ad mised follow-up systems. Some sha or master, mister, miss or mose some fine day take it into their hea fly over India in a fine aeroplane, pee out of its windows and returning to Land of Dollars write other books were jealously call them "Father In "Sister India", "Brother India" or the some heavy sore specially reserve this invasive task he may out of love it, "Son India" or "Daughter Ind Breeding has begun, and the pa being prolific the family is capable o finite extension.

Our little sister across the sea fo that she has only just cut her new t while the "Mother" has dropped She has yet to learn at the feet of "Mother" the duties of life and its yet inner beauties. Behind the wri of the Mother is the concentrated dom of ages while behind the bloo

countenance of the impudent daughter there is nothing but raw assumption.

Mother India smiles and her sons and daughters laugh at the impudent pranks of their little brothers and sisters across the water whom only the other day they taught how to wear their clothes—she is too old to take the yellow clay they are bringing to her for gold she well knows.—Yours etc.

P. N. MOHILE.

October 2.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Pre-Bureau squaring up—Weather slightly unfavourable—trade buying. Futures 18 to 21 points higher.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Favourable weather caused heavy long liquidation with a loss of 38 to 41 points in the values of New York futures yesterday. To-day prices improved on trade buying and short covering on predictions of unfavourable weather. Prices ruled quiet some 8 points during the first hour but improved 44 points on short covering before the Bureau report. Towards the close there was renewed liquidation and prices met with set back of 14 points. The net rise for the day was 18 to 21 points spot cotton improved 30 points to 21-30c.

To-day's improvement does not show any return of confidence and is more due to technical readjustment of open interest before the Bureau report to be issued on the 8th inst. It is impossible to guess what figure will be shown by the Bureau, but the average idea is about 13 million bales or little less. In view of the recent decline in the values there may not be any appreciable decline if above figure proves correct. However if the report be once more bullish we think it safe to sell in strong markets.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York cables:—

Textiles quiet with steady undertone awaiting Bureau. While continued liquidation hedge selling may cause further pre Bureau decline. Serious doubt real break. We are advising buying now and easiness if develops, as firmly believe crop will prove disappointing and that when this is realised higher prices certain.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

5th inst. January Highest 21-24 (at the opening) lowest 20-84 (12-57 p.m.) 6th inst. January Highest 21-14 (12-53 p.m.) lowest 20-70 (10-22 a.m.).

Market advanced on trade buying and short covering owing to cold weather and rains in the West predicted.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden Co. cable under following dates as under:—

5th. inst.—"Long liquidation continues but trade participation is more pronounced."

6th inst.—"General feeling friendly."

Commercial Appeal: Condition 55.5 per cent. and crop 13,712,000 bales (against their previous estimate of 6th September of 60.9 per cent. and 13,813,000 bales).

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	6-10-27 2576000	2592000
Receipts Yesterday do	52000	75000
Exports to date	do 1369000	1396000
Stock at Ports	30-9-27 1727000	1288000
Stock Interior Towns	do 636000	732000
Stock Liverpool	30-9-27 1094000	821000
Visible Supply	30-9-27 4125000	3201000
Quantity in Sight	do 2942000	3005000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 6.

December	20.99 plus .21
January	21.05 plus .21
March	21 28 plus .18
May	21.48 plus .18
July	21.40 plus .18
Middling Spot	21.30 plus .30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 6.

January	21.19 plus .22
March	21.32 plus .21
Middling Spot	21.02 plus .28

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 6.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	20.80
March	21.04
May	21.24
NEW YORK NOON CALL:	
January	20.82
March	21.06
May	21.24
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:	
January	20.82
March	21.04
May	21.15

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Oct. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day' Exports to the Continent	2,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 6.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-5/8
Forward	25-5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 6.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 month 4-15/42 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL.

Continued hedge selling and long liquidation. Closed 5 to 7 points lower.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.

The Liverpool futures market ruled quiet and declined during the last two days on continued hedge selling, long liquidation and straddle selling. The spot demand shows steady improvement and ready sales were 10,000 Bales each day. Spot prices declined 27 points to-day to 11-46 futures closed 5 to 7 points lower.

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson in their Weekly report dated 14th ultimo, state that taking the growth to be 13 million bales, present prices are about what should be looked for and fluctuations of 1/2d per lb. up or down will occur as the market gets over sold or over bought. If a belief gains ground that the out-turn will be considerably in excess of this figure, 1 ton lower prices will undoubtedly be eventually witnessed, just as if the crop proves disappointing after the recent favourable conditions, or the weather should again turn unsatisfactory, 1 ton an advance from current rates will be seen. Their advice, therefore, would be to take advantage of set backs from the present levelon which to effect purchases and take advantage of strong markets round 12d per lb. basis not only to close Bull commitments, but to work conservatively on the short side.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Liverpool 5th Oct:—

Think market expects little change from last Bureau and has discounted similar figures. On the basis of Ray and Gordon's observations, which we cannot ignore, we look for materially lower figure, say 12-1/4 millions. Expect ginnings 5-3/4 millions. Owing to unfavourable weather and because ginnings has passed over a large setelon.

Greenville cables despite sagging market basis advanced steadily. Outstanding sales on call now record. Ideal picking weather, crop almost picked, Central and South and 50 per cent North.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

5th inst. 9-20 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall Texas gulf coast.

9-35 p.m. market declined on hedge selling and straddle selling.

Southern Cotton Co's estimate crop. 12,659,000 Bales condition 53-8 per cent.

Weekly Government weather report slightly unfavourable.

6th inst. 9-20 a.m. Heavy rains New Orleans district.

11-50 a.m. Continued hedge selling and long liquidation.

7-45 p.m. Our travelling man wires from Texas: estimate crop texas 4,500,000 Bales maximum 4,000,000 Bales minimum. Estimate Oklahoma crop 1,000,000 Bales maximum.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 6th inst. (5-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson:—

"Market heapy under continued liquidation, nervous over Bureau report; but think now discounted some increase on last estimate."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables dated 5th inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

(10-35 a.m.) "Various private estimates affecting sentiment. We favour buying on all declines."

(11-30 a.m.) "Weekly weather report—picking and ginning progressing rapidly, raw weather lowered grade, some slight improvement in top crop in Adkansas."

Messrs. Drenuan & Co. have received the following cable dated 6th inst. (12-36 noon) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. I. H. Springman & Co.—

"Think decline has gone far enough for the present. Expect a rather bullish Bureau."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

October	11.07—.06
November	11.06—.06
December	11.10—.07
January	11.14—.07
February	11.14—.06
March	11.16—.07
April	11.14—.07
May	11.16—.07
June	1.10—.07
July	11.07—.07
August	10.98—.06
October	11.76—.05
October	11.76—.05
Middling Spot	11.46—.27

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

October	18.28 plus .05
November	18.42—.05
December	18.50—.05
January	18.53—.06
February	18.56—.07
March	18.61—.06
April	18.62—.06
May	18.64—.06
June	18.64—.06
July	18.64—.06
August	18.64—.06
September	18.64—.06
October	18.64—.06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.00—.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Scinde Good	8.70—.25

BOMBAY.

Heavy Speculative Buying and short covering closed firm..

Bombay, Oct. 7.

The local forward market opened to-day at Rs. 426-8 for Broach A. M. delivery and ruled firm on heavy buying by Bulls. Nervous shorts were covering and the market closed very steady at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A. M. 426-8, 430-8, 426-8, 430-8.
Oomra D. J. 394-8, 398, 394-8, 398.
Bengal D. J. 352-8, 356, 352-8 356.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 24 points higher. Locally forward market ruled firm on continued buying and closed as under:—

Broach A. M. 430, 431-8, 430, 431-8.
Oomra D. J. 398, 399, 398, 399.
Bengal D. J. 351, 352, 351, 351.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay Oct. 7.

Bengal 355
Broach 430
Oomra 397

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

100 Volkart Bros. Itola 410
100 Volkart Bros. Sailu 403
100 Volkart Bros. Khamgaon 401
100 Vardhman Bros. Nandarbar 390
100 Vardhman Bros. Bengal 390
100 Petit Mfg. Nizamabad 435
100 B. Karshandas Morvi 360
100 E. Spiner Mill & Co. Amraoti 408
100 Currimbhai Africa 630
100 E. S piner& Co. Amraoti 408
100 Hindustan Mill Bengal 376
100 Morarji Mill Shegaon 401
100 Japan T. and Co. Kavamganj 370
100 Ramdas Dossa Bengal 375

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTIN

RALLY NEXT WEEK.

It is understood that Mr. Gann has a cable from New York expecting a rally in the values next week and accordingly recommendation of covering short interest.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 7,

In full-pressed Bales.	5-10-27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	..	496	1531
Central India	111	5827	5564
Barsi and Nagar		895	382
Hyderabad-Gaorani		342	110
Berar	154	2888	1139
Central Provinces		2284	348
Total Oomras	265	12732	9 094
Dholera	49	10320	1410
N.W. Provinces	178	26 0	1551
Rajputana	184	4731	4145
Sind-Punjab	352	2576	2399
Broach		2161	9
Coompta & Dharwar		2190	3753
Westerns-Northerns		2007	4829
Cocoanada		..	17
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5832	3489
Persian	51	1337	1414
American		16722	4004
Egyptian and African	556	3040	6730
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		..	..
Total	1609	66,328	42,814

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 29th Sept.

In full pressed Bales. 5-10-27	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1041 37,129	31,201
Japan & China	611 50.260	10778
Coast Ports	1519	363
Up-country by Rail	46,82	7,345
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	5,419	5,651
Total	1652 99 009	55,938

Scinde Fully Good	8.90—.25
Scinde Fine	9.10—.25
Bengal Good	8.70—.25
Bengal Fully Good	8.90—.25
Bengal Fine	9.10—.25
Oomra Good	9.25—25
Oomra Fully Good	9.50—.25
Oomra Fine	9.75—.25
Broach Good	9.65—.25
Broach Fully Good	9.95—.25
Broach Fine	10.25—.25

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Ready	21 7 3
Asho	21 6 9
Kartika	21 6 9

SILVER.

London Ready	25 10 0
Forward	25 10 0
Ready	58 4 0
London/Shanghai	2-6.2/3
Opening	2-6-1/5
Closing	2.6-3/8

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Asho	58/0/6	58/3/6	58/0/6	58/3/0
Kartika	58/0/6	58/3/6	58/2/0	58/3/0
Margashirha	58/1/6	58/4/0	58/1/6	58/4/0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29 32 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/16.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady-Dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128-1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D P 124.1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/10
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/10.
Tone of Silver.—Dull. China sold. America offered after price had been fixed. Market closed with sellers at to-days price.
American Cross Rate 4.86 25/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124/01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
One to Three Months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 6.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	27.92
T.T. Milan on London	88.89
T.T. Berne on London	25.24
T.T Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.25

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4/4/11-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 6.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/4
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	85-3/4
Conversion Loan	75
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	61-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	71-3/4
Consols	55-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	94-1/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 6.

Demand Bills 486.43

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 7.
Ready
Mill Terms.

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine MG.	350		
Bengal Fine MG.	345	+13/4	+11
Bengal FG. MG.	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	345		
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	340		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	405		
Nagpur Fine MG.	405	+28	+20/1
Yeotmal Fine MG.	400		
Arvi Fine MG.	400	+20/-	+13/4
Amraoti	393/95		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	393/95	+14/5	+6/7
Mulkapur Fine MG.	390		
Khandesh Fine MG.	390	+7	—1
Muthia Fine MG.	380		—6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.			
Purna Average Quality			
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	390		
Indore Ujjain	385		
Burwah Sanavad	385		
		March	
Broach Fine MG.	425	+15	
Broach FG. MG.	415		
Western Good MG.	400		
Western HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG.	465		
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	430		
Compta FG. MG.	430		
Dhollera FG. MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.			

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 5.

Wheat Maghar 4/9/0.
Gram Katak 4/1/0.
Gram Jeth 3/10/0.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/6/3.
Cottonseeds Poh 3/5/6.
Cottonseeds Phagan 3/70/.
Sawara Poh 3/2/0.

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12.
Gram 3/14 to 4/3.
Barley 3/ to 3/1.
Rapeseeds 7/10 to 8/.
Cottonseeds 3/6 New 3/13.
Kapas 12 to 13/.
Market arrival.
Wheat 560 mds. Gram 400 mds. Barley 190 mds. Kapas 125 mds.
Market condition.—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £8|12|6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £17|7|6.
Rapeseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £19|12|6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed Oil, naked Lonson cwt:—
Nov|Dec. delivery sellers 30|1-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked Lonson cwt:—
Jan|Apl. delivery paid and buyers 30|6.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £17|5|0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £17|5|0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f ton:—
Nov|Dec. shipment Continent paid £15|13|9
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment nominal £18|0|0.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 6.

	£
Copper English best Selected	61-1/8
Copper Braziers	70-1/2
Yellow Metal	62-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	23-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-7/8
Tin English Ingot s	264
Quicksilver per bottle (75 lb.)	

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	72 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	63 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	13 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 15 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 6 0
Maize Starch, continental	11 9 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 4 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 8 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	34 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 6 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 8 0
Soda Ash	6 13 9
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

For the new crop of Farina as predicted in our previous report of the 20th July, the prices in the home market have firmed up considerably and since then on account of the continued bad weather conditions, the yield of the crop anticipated will be limited. And we believe that the prices will still increase in the near future.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions continue very easy with the call rate still at 2 per cent. As a result of the payments of 1927 Bonds on October 1st, there is a marked absence of borrowers. Due to the closing of the market in Calcutta during the Puja holidays, the markets are extremely dull. The trade demand has increased by Rs. 269 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—Two months 3 per cent., three months 3 1|2 per cent. and six months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 30th September 1927, shows a decline of Rs. 53.39 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 30,36,97,0000 as compared with Rs. 50.87 crores at this time last year. The per centage of cash to liabilities is 35.64, a decrease of 0.63 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 10.76 lacs, Rs. 38.97 lacs and Rs. 29.54 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 181.28 lacs to Rs. 12.85 crores probably due to payments of Treasury Bills, while other deposits are down by Rs. 188.87 lacs to Rs. 71.60 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

The gilt-edged market has been generally steady, doubtless due to the fact that matured funds of 1927 bonds are being reinvested. The most noticeable feature has been the rise in the price of 4 per cent. 1934-37 loan which improved from Rs. 94-2 to the original issue price of Rs. 94-8. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper after rising to Rs. 76-6 closes at Rs. 76-4. 1945-55 Loan improved to Rs. 107-9. 3 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 103-1. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 105-15. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 104-12 and Rs. 106-6, 1932 at Rs. 107-8. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112-4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan has also improved to Rs. 88-8.

A Press communique of the 30th September announces the terms under which tenders for the Government of India Three Months Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1|2 crores will be received upto 1 p.m. on the 7th instant at the offices of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay and the Accountant General, Madras.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been generally dull with sellers at 1s. 5-15|16d. and buyers at 1s. 5-31|32d. Throughout the week ready T. T. was available at 15|16d., while the amount of export bills continues to be small. It is felt, however, the following the holidays in Calcutta this will be considerably augmented. Remittances on bullion account continue on a restricted scale. The following are the forward rates:—October 1s. 5-15|16d, November-December 1s. 5-31|32d., January 1s. 6d., February 1s. 5-31|32d., March 1s. 5-15|16d., April 1s. 5-29|32d., May 1s. 5-7|8d. and June 1s. 5-27|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved to dol. 4.86-13|16d. French francs and the Belga remain steady at 124.01 and 34.94. The Italian lira has appreciated to 88.90.

GOLD.

In the gold market the absence of activity which has been characteristic of the past few weeks has continued. The price of ready gold after declining to Rs. 21-7-0 closes at the opening figure of Rs. 21-7-3 per tola. The daily offtake is unchanged at about 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at 3 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold opened at 84s. 11d. and improved to 84s. 11 1|2d. at the close. The price of sovereigns has remained unchanged at Rs. 13-6-9 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 11th October and 10th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £33,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £103,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 29,26,101 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000.

The Annual report of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines reveals many interesting facts. Among them the most important are the following:—The total gold production of the world for 1926 is estimated at 19,336,962 fine ounces as compared with 19,061,926 fine ounces in 1925 and 18,574,098 in 1924. Of this the British Empire production forms 70.05 per cent. i.e. 13,567,334 fine ounces in 1926. Transvaal is the largest gold producing country in the world, the figure for 1926 being 9,962,852 fine ounces, while Southern Rhodesia produced only 593,429 fine ounces for the same year. Individually the second place is claimed by the United States, whose production for 1926 amounted to 2,288,089 fine ounces as against 2,376,514 fine ounces in 1925.

SILVER.

Slightly lower prices have obtained in the silver market this week as a result of easy Shanghai quotations. The price of ready silver opening at Rs. 58-4 declined to Rs. 58 again improved to Rs. 58-3 but eased at the close to Rs. 58-1 per 100 tolas. The volume of business in the local market has been small with little activity on the part of China Banks some buying for American account. The daily offtake continues at the average of 100 bars and stocks on hand approximate 3,600 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 6-9|16d. to 2s. 6-1|4d. but improved and closes at 2s. 6-3|8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 25-11|16d., and 25-5|8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-4 and Rs. 58-0 for ready and 14th October settlement and Rs. 58-3 and Rs. 58-0 for 14th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £55,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £333,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 378 bars and Rs. 32,240 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

YARN MARKET

Bombay Oct. 6.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain dull and declining throughout the whole week and prices have experienced a fall of about half an anna per lb. alround and even at the current level of prices offtake is considerably restricted. Dealers have lost all confidence in the present level of prices and in the continued absence of satisfactory demand from up country markets, stocks with the dealers as well as with the Mills are increasing and these have been causing anxiety to the Yarn Trade. Mills have been rather not inclined to sell at the very low rates offered by the buyers and are busy at the moment in effecting deliveries against their previous sales. Continued decline in cotton has had its natural depressing effect on the yarn market to such an extent that inquiries from consuming Districts have been now very restricted and it is expected that as the Diwali has been approaching nearer there will hardly be any satisfactory demand in the next few days and dealers will have to wait for about 3 to 4 weeks before they are able to dispose of their goods. On the whole the feeling in the yarn market is not at all cheerful and it seems probable that so long as cotton continues to fluctuate very heavily, as it has been doing during the last few months, any satisfactory demand from consuming Districts cannot be expected.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There have been few sales from stock, of course at lower rates, whereas forward business has not at all been possible owing to very high Manchester prices.

JAPANES YARNS.

Turnover is indeed smaller than during the last few weeks and prices have declined to the extent of about half an anna per lb. and the tendency is still for a further decline, in the next few days. Arrivals are rather heavy and the up country demand is very moderate. Import Houses have been quoting higher prices and no new business of importance has been possible. In Mercerised yarns, particularly in 2|84s. prices have experienced a serious decline and there has been a moderate offtake. Sampin have declined further in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The important event during the week has been the actual operation of the reduction of Duty to 7 1|2 per cent. on the 1st of October and this along with the absence of satisfactory offtake has produced rather an easy feeling in the market and although makers have been quoting much higher prices the local market shows a decline to some extent. Offtake is moderate but if prices settle down confidence will again be in evidence in course of time.

INDIAN YARNS.

It is again very difficult for the Mills to make any forward sales inasmuch as there is a difference of atleast an anna per lb, between their quotations and the buyers ideas and as a result no fresh business has been possible during the week. It seems probable that no further business will be possible up to Diwali as dealers do not show any anxiety to make purchases and prefer to wait and watch the development in the cerised yarns, particularly in 2|84s. prices market. Reports from up country markets are also not encouraging and it seems some of the weak up-country Mills have been selling their stocks at considerably lower prices than the Bombay Mill quotations and these sales have been affecting the prices especially when the cotton market is declining. Turnover during the week has been very limited.

The future outlook does not seem to be more hopeful and although everything depends upon the course of the cotton market in the next two days, we think the improvement in demand cannot be seen before the Diwali.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Karachi.)

Karachi, Oct. 7.

In Railway Shares there has been good enquiry, specially for Larkhanas and Uperands and small lots have changed hands. Sindlights are neglected.

In Electrics a small lot of Karachi Elec was offered at a higher rate and ed; while there is great de-

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES FIRM

SECURITIES STEADY

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and ruled firm following better tone of the Cotton market. Bulls were free buyer in Dyeings and Centuries. Other shares followed and the market closed with a firm tone.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron shares ruled steady. Tata Hydros were firm. Cement shares firmed up on good demand. Shivarajpurs were steady. Tram shares were quiet.

SECURITIES:—

Securities market was steady with a fair business.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/8.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 88.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£50-5) 8 p.c. 28/4.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1450.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 33.
Central India Mining (10) 26-8.
India Cement (250) 195.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 178/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 600.
Punjab Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P 13-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 54/12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 898/12.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700. 5 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 835.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,015.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4-1/2 142/8 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7p.c. 68. XO
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1081/4.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,082/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 551/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1.245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70. 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 610.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412-8.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 881-4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 550.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 20, 446/4.
Crescent (100) 212-8.
Colaba Mills 136/4.
Dawn (250) 80, 720.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 20.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 960 962/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33|4
Gokak Mills (100) 130.
Indore Malwan (100) 371/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 270.
Jamshed Manufarturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (509) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 267-8.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.

SECURITI

Bombay, Oct. 7.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/3[illegible] Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/9.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
3 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates.—17th Oct. Sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 7615; 1945/555 Rs. 107/8/0 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2650.
New Great Mills 311-4.
New Great Mills 316/4.
Pabaney Mill 200, 281/4.
Pearl Mill 230, 602/8.
Phoenix (100) 411/4.
Simplex (100) 180.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8050.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 540.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 158/12.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3075.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c 560.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acock, Ashdown (nil) 311/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 710.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 270.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 2-2-8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 27-8.
British Burma Petroleum 61/9, 5/13.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1,825.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kenap (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 862/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 27/14.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,140.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/15.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 134-8.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 54/4.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 186-4.
Telephone Co. (50) 42.

KARACHI WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(Messrs. Pitamber and Co.).

Bombay, Oct. 7.

During the week under report, about 1500 tons of Lodna Steam Coal (selected grade) Ex. S. S. Essex-Envoy changed hands at Rs. 17/4 per ton c.i.f. Bombay. Two holds of Natal Coal from October and November shipment have also changed hands at 27/6 sh. c.i.f Bombay. Otherwise there is nothing to report, the market having been quiet with very little inquiry.

One small steamer of Cardiff all large demand for Hyderabad Electrics with no scrip on offer.

It is understood that the Karachi Municipal Loan has been over subscribed.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.		
Sind Lights	142	0	0
Sind Lighterage	130	0	0
Larkhana Jacobabad	87	0	0
Upper Sinds	84	0	0
ELECTRICS.			
Karachi Electrics	104	0	0
Hyderabad Electrics	102	0	0
DEBENTURES.			
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	11	0	0
FLOUR MILLS.			
Karachi Flour Mills	115	0	0
Indian Flour Mills	110	0	0
Century Flour Mills	100	0	0

for October shipment has been fixed by Messrs. Choonilal Harilal and Co. It is reported that the business is done at about 35/ sh. c.i.f. Bombay.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream.

3-10-27 s. s. Essex-Envoy Lodna Steam Coal Turner Morrison and Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargos.

9-10-27 s. s. Portfield Desh./Seeb./Poni. Andrew Yule and Co.

9-10-27 s. s. Lady Charlotte Cardiff all large Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

30-10-27 s. s. A steamer Northern Navigation Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

30-10-27 s. s. Siberian Prince Durban Navigation Choonilal Harilal and Co.

A steamer Cardiff all large Choonilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation Natal Coal	37/6 sh. Rs. 22/.	
Durban Navigation Natal Coal	21/6 sh. Rs. 22/.	
Burnside Navigation Natal Coal	Rs. 22/.	
Deshargarh Bengal Coal	Rs. 17/8	Rs. 19/8.
Seeebpore/Poniati	Rs. 17/4	Rs. 19/.
Lodna Steam Coal (Selected Grade	Rs. 17/4	Rs. 19/.

PHOSFERINE for Weariness.

Miss Ivy Duke,

the well-known Actress and famous British Film Star, *Writes :—*

"THE restorative qualities of Phosferine are really remarkable. Film work is at all times one of the most exacting forms of art, and often it is one of the most exhausting; but Phosferine invariably repairs the damage done by working on tense scenes in the glare of high-power lamps in the studio, and out in the open in all sorts of weather. It is the most wonderful tonic I know for bracing up one after a prolonged spell of all-night work, and its invigorating effect on the nerves that have to bear a heavy strain is really wonderful. Mr. Guy Newall, my husband, has also found Phosferine an invaluable remedy for physical weariness and brain-fag, as it adds enormously to one's powers of endurance."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 7.

We have no change to report in our market which ruled steady but quiet during the week with small fluctuations and prices both for ready and forward positions have been reduced by a penny per cent. all round Demand for ready sugars continued good and clearances were satisfactory. There was very little enquiry for forward positions and small parcels changed hands amongst dealers in White Javas September shipment C14|8 to 16|6 and October December C15| to S14|10 Free Bombay Harbour terms. The feeling of the market is nervous and in spite of the report that president has signed the agreement restricting the Cuban crop, London and American terminals declined and there is no prospect of higher prices at present.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing. Java reported a quiet but steady market with small business during at reduces prices.

London Terminals reported highest on the 3rd inst. quoting 14S. 9d.. 14s. 7 1|2d and 16|6 3|4d. for October, December and March and lowest on 6d. quality 14|6, 14|5 1|4d. and 16 3|4d. for some positions American terminals reported highest on the 1st inst. quoting 2.96, 2|89 and 2.96 for December|March and May and quoted lowest on 5th quoting 2.88, 2.82 and 2.90 for same position. The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 14|5| 14s. 7d. F. B. Harbour stocks 225,000 bags

T. M. O. September 14s. 7d. F. B. Har..T. M. O. Oct|Dec 14s. 10 1|2d. F.B. Har.

T.M.O. Jan|March 15s. 2d. F.B. Ha-

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The principal feature of the week under review is the continuance of a dull and easy tone in the Local Market in response to easier advice from New York and London. Prices have dropped further by about 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. for Ready Sugar and about 2d. per cwt. in Forward Deliveries than what they were during the last week-end. There has been not much business passing this week. Purchase Enquiries for Spot Sugar also continued on a moderate scale. The latest estimate of Beet Sugar crop of 8100000 given by Mr. Licht as also the Cuban restriction question have engaged the attention of Local Merchants. The Market passes through a very unsettled position and in view of larger stocks on hand and fresh arrivals to a large extent, the aspect of the market hardly warrants to be hopeful. Karachi and Calcutta markets also show easier tendency. It will be interesting to note that the Bombay Sugar Merchants, Association resolved that all Contracts of Sale and Purchase of Java Sugar for 1928 Jan/March and onward shipments and of Beet Sugar would be made in Indian Currency (i.e. in Rupees only) and that all such Contracts entered into with effect from the 1st inst. were made in Rupees only It may also be noted that from 1st October B. B. and C. I. Railway has withdrawn the special rate of 9 Annas per Maund for Sugar exported from Bombay to Ahmedabad, Asarva and Kankaria. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/ and Rs. 14/14 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 15/6 and Rs. 15/4 for B.R.B. Beet Sugar, sh. 14/7-1/2 and sh. 14/6 for Sept. sh. 15/ and sh. 14/10 for Octo-Nov-Dec. Rs. 10/4 and Rs. 10/2 for Jan-Feb-March Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 1,75,000 Bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/14/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
Shipment September sh. 14/6/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo-Nov-Dec. sh. 14/11 per cwt. FBH.
Shipt. Jan-Feb-March Rs. 10/2 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—
Shipment September sh. 15/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo-Nov-Dec. sh. 15/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan-Feb-March Rs. 10/8 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
" Subscribed " 3,56,05,275
" Paid-up " 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS " 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

The Hyderabad Pleaders Conference meets at Hyderabad (Deccan) on Saturday under the presidency of Pandit Keshoo Rao, High Court Judge, retired. About 400 delegates from all parts of the Nizam's dominions are expected to attend.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Nadkarni Cup Football: Colaba United "B" vs. V. J. T. Institute, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily, standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ..	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail ..	7 2	20 45
Kathiawar Mail ..	8 20	21 5
Delhi Express ..	6 20	21 25
Kathiawar Express ..	19 55*	7 25

(*Terminates at Church Gate).

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The ceremony of Conferring Honorary distinction of "Pranacharya" on renowned Medical practitioners devoted to Ayurvedic Science and its developments, and granting degrees as well as awarding certificates to the successful students of the College will be performed to-day at 6 p.m., in the hall of the College. The Hon. Justice K. M. Jhaveri will preside

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. Macindoe" left Suez on the evening of the 5th instant.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday the 13th October 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Swami Vishwanand will deliver a lecture on "Hinduism" on Saturday (to-day) in the evening at 6-30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON ISLAM.

Mr. Maulana Abdulhameed Nomani will deliver a public speech in Urdu on "Islam in somparison with other religions" to-day (Saturday), at the Anjuman-e-Ishat-e-Islam Hall, Bhindi Bazaar, Wazir Building.

TAMIL ARYA KUMARA SABHA.

Hindus who wish to take part in the dinner of the Sabha are requested to secure their invitations beforehand from the Secretary, 23, Second Floor, Visrani Building, Parel. The dinner will be held on Sunday (the 9th instant) at 12 noon.

MUSLIM MEETING.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held in Chhota Qabristan near Play House, to-day (Saturday) 3 p.m. (S. T.), in connection with the rumoured reprinting of the translation of "Rangila Rasul."

"P" WARD DISTRICT C. C.

Elections for the B. P. C. C. of the ten seats from this ward will be held as already announced to-morrow (Sunday), between 12 noon and 8 p.m. Polling will take place at the office of the Committee at Rahim Building Pobavdi and at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Parbhadevi.

THE YOUTHS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Bombay Student's Brotherhood, Mantri House, near Sandhurst Bridge, when Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla will speak on "The Unemployment Problem." Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 9th instant.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F. M. S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selagore and Singapore) and China Via Negapatam, will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant, s.s. "Tairea."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 61. Total mortality this day last year was 96.

TREASURY BILL SALES.

Treasury Bills Sales on the 7th inst. were as under:—

"The total amount applied for was Rs. 4,73,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99 (and above) were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-15-0 to the extent of approximately 86 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-15-5.

SHREE NARAHARI SHSHTRI'S GEETA PRAVACHAN.

Shashtri Shree Narahari Vishnu Godshe of Bombay Bhagwat Geeta Pathshala fame will give Geeta Pravachan to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m., (S. T.), in the hall of Sheth Gokuldas Nensey's bungalow, near Matunga, G. I. P. Railway station.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT C. C.

The Secretary of the above Committee informs that 13 nominations were received for the 10 seats on the B. P. C. C. from this Ward. Three candidates having withdrawn their nominations the following ten are declared duly elected on the B. P. C. C.:—Messrs. M. N. Talpade, R. S. Nimbkar, L. B. Niphadkar, B. G. Kher, S. A. Bange, Lalji Pendse, K. N. Joglekar, K. B. Sanzgiri, D. C. Modi, and A. Y. Kale.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS.

Nominations are invited for 7 seats on All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be Members of any of the Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.

All Candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress Members. Nomination papers must reach this Office "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 6 p.m. (S. T.), on Monday, (the 17th instant). Nomination papers can be had at the Congress House during Office hours except on Sundays.

If there are more than 7 Candidates the Poll will take place on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at the Congress House.

BYCULLA DISTRICT C. C.

Since 16 nominations are received for the 16 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, representing this ward the following 16 members are declared duly elected to the B. P. C. C. from this ward:—Messrs. Phiroz J. Mistri, Sampatrao R. Bhatt, Sayaji L. Silam, Vaikuntrai A. Desai, Krishnarao B. Kamat, Jehangir B. Patel, Shankar K. Pupala, V. N. Patankar, Munshi Mirrza Mahomedali, Abdul Rehman, Mahomed Osman, Munshi Kasamali, Abdul Karim Alimuheen, Shaikh Hussein, Khandubhai M. Naik D. V. Kelkar.

CANARESE INFANT CLASS.

Under the Auspices of the Mysore Association, Bombay, "a Canarese infant class" has been opened in the Association Premises, Vejbai Building, Matunga, on Sunday, the 2nd instant. Those intending to send their children to the class are requested to communicate with Mr. P. G. Naidu, Pheroz Building, Matunga, for further particulars. Any further suggestions in this regard will be received by the Secretaries.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant, arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" carrying Bombay Mails of 1st instant, ex s.s "Razmak" left Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 5th instant.

PROTEST AGAINST UNIVERSITY BILL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Viddyalaya Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the University Bill now before the Bombay Council. Messrs. Baiubhai Desai, F. J. Gingalla, B. G. Horniman, Indulal Yagnik and others will speak Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the Medical Relief League, Bombay will be held to-day (Saurday) at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at the Rooms of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, at No. 103 Cawasji Patel Street, behind Hongkong Bank. Rao Bahadur D. C. Padhye, Vice-President of the League will take the Chair. Members are cordially requested to attend.

"G" WARD D. C. C.

There were in all 20 applicants for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, from this ward for 11 seats of these seven were invalidated as per B. P. C. C. rules and two have since withdrawn the following 11 members have therefore duly been elected from this Ward to the B. P. C. C. There will be no polling on Sunday (9-10-27) as announced before:—Messrs. J. S Patel, J. R. Deo, N. N. Menon, F. J Ginwalla, S. K. Tavade, K. A. Subramaniam, R. Krishna Iyer, R. K. Vaidya, G. S. Kanthi, K R. Arolkar and V. M. Bhagwat.

G. T. LAXMI NAYAYEN TEMPLE.

The 41st Anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple, at Gowalia Tank Road, will be celebrated from Saturday (the 8th instant), to Saturday (the 15th instant), both days inclusive, during which period, the usual annual fair will be held, together with different festivities, mentioned below:—

8th instant, (Saturday):—Worship of the Deities during the day time and performance of Shree Harikirtan at 9 p.m.

From 9th to 15th, Ramlila will be performed every day at 9 p.m.

There will be religious discourses on the following days from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.):—

On the 9th (Sunday):—Shastri Nariari Vishnu Godse, well versed in Vedas, will deliver lecture on the subject of "Srimad Bhagwad Gita".

On the 10th (Monday):—Pandit Ramapati Mishra will deliver lecture on a religious subject.

On the 12th (Wednesday):—Pandit Ramanathji will speak on the subject "Shree Krishna Charitra" under the chairmanship of Goswami Shree 108 Shree Goculnathji Maharaj.

On the 13th (Thursday):—Shastri Gour Gopal Sharma of Bada Mandir, will deliver a speech on the subject of "Shree Krishna Prem."

On the 14th (Friday):—Fireworks at 9 p.m.

ILLEGAL TRANSACTIONS IN COTTON.

STERN MEASURES CONTEMPLATED.

PROMINENT BROKER'S VIEWS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

On making further enquiries regarding the present undesirable situation created in the local cotton market by the removal of the time restrictions by the East India Cotton Association, I am informed by a leading merchant that the members of the said Association who were under the impression that the E. I. Cotton Association is given sole monoploy of carrying cotton transactions is now found defective. With a view to get rid of illegal transactions, which are reported to be carried on by the members of the East India Cotton Association it appears that the Board has determined to take active and decisive steps. I was further informed by another important member of the cotton trade with a view to enforce rules and regulations of the East India Cotton Association the Board is likely to take stern measures, in which it is likely that they may take possession of trading halls and compel its members to make operators under their direct supervision or even it may go further and even compel its members to get their operations registered. Any how it is anticipated that some good will turn out of the present situation.

TRADING TIME MUST BE FIXED

MR. ANANDILAL PODDAR INTERVIEWED

With regard to the removal of the time restrictions by the East India Cotton Association Limited, I interviewed Mr. Anandilal Poddar, the President of the Brokers Association and member of the Board of the E. I. Cotton Association and a mill owner.

In reply to the question why the E. I. Cotton Association had removed the time restrictions, Seth Anandilal said that some of the members of the Association were found doing business beyond the times fixed by the Association. They were found doing business either through the Mahajan Association, whose tradings are permitted between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bombay Time or through the "Kacha Khandi" market where business is done whole day and night. It is also reported that some members of the East India Cotton Association were directly or indirectly doing such transactions being tempted on response of the quotations to various cables received from Liverpool and New York beyond stipulated time of the E. I. C. A. Ltd. Thus those who honoured the rulings of the Board were put to great disadvantage. The Board of the E. I. Association did not take any serious measures against such persons, who were believed guilty of going against the Board's rulings, and such transactions were being done freely and frequently. This was the main reason that led the Board to remove the time restrictions as honest law-abiding members were put to great disadvantages. There will crop up many difficulties and when brought before the Board, everything needed will be done in the matter.

Further in reply to the questions of what steps should be taken for safeguarding the Cotton trade, Mr. Poddar said, it is absolutely necessary that tiwe must be fixed for trading and any member found doing business beyond the time allowed must be taken to severe task. I believe this attitude on the part of the Board will put a stop to any illegal operation done on account of temptation.

With regard to the present minimum contract of 100 bales, Mr. Anandilal said that any smaller quantity say 25 bales will be beneficial to growers and dealers.

Double options business i.e. Teji Mendi operations must come under the rules of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. otherwise some day it will create a grave situation.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	21.05
To-day's Opening Rate	21.32
Difference	+.27
To-day's Closing Rate	20.96
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL

	Oct. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	11.11
To-day's Opening Rate	11.38
Difference	+.24
To-day's Closing Rate	11.36
Difference	+.22
Broach Expectation	Rs. 427

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Oct. 7.
Silver Ready	25 11 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 11 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN MUSLIM FACTIONS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

There was a small skirmish between two Muslim factions at Allahabad on Thursday night. Some people received injuries but before any serious damage could be done the police arrived on the spot and dispersed the rioters.—Free Press.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

	£
Total Bullion	151,200,000
Public Deposits	21,000,000
Other Deposits	109,900,000
Government Securities	57,800,000
Other Securities	56,700,000
Notes & Coin	33,900,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	275,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	25.93 p.c.

MAGISTRATE ASKED TO REPORT

TRANSFER APPLICATION IN ASSAULT CASE

An application was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Friday by Mr. Erachshaw S. Shroff for the transfer from the file of the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, of the case in which he charged Jehangir Cursetji Vatcha with insult and abetment of assault and a watchman of the Hongkong Bank with assault.

The applicant stated that the case came up for hearing before the Third Presidency Magistrate on September 13, last when an application for adjournment was made by Counsel for the respondents. In the course of the application the Magistrate after reading the complaint but before hearing any evidence made adverse comments and gave expression to certain opinions, which, Mr. Shroff stated, were biased and not justifiable at that stage of the hearing.

After giving a gist of the comments made by the Magistrate, the applicant stated that there was nothing irrelevent or undesirable in his complainant, a copy of which he summitted for the Court's perusal.

In the circumstances, he submitted, that the attitude of the Third Presidency Magistrate seemed to be prejudiced against him and he had apprehensions that he would not have a fair and impartial trial in that Court. He prayed that the case might be transfeired to any other Court.

MAGISTRATE TO REPORT.

After perusing the application, the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered notices to be served on the respondents and call for a report from the Third Presidency Magistrate.

RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-27

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

The last of a series of five lectures by Prof. K. T. Shah on "The Russian Experiment, 1917-27" will be delivered at the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, First Floor) to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) The subject of this lecture is "Russia and the World". The lecture is open to the public.

LAST TWO DAYS OF ART EXHIBITION

Sunday is the closing day for the Exhibition of modern paintings at the Town Hall. The entrance fee has now been reduced to 4 annas.

Those who have purchased pictures should remove them by 8 p.m. on Sunday.

POONA RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING: 3RD DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for to-day's races at Poona. The first race starts at 1-30 p.m.:—

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs in Class III.

Copper King 9-1, Istamboul 9-1, Chaldean 9-1, Ashroff 8-11, Aasuf 8-9, Firat 8-7, Najmuzzaman 8-7, Valentino 8-3, Layid 8-3, Medallion 8-3, St. Kilda 8-3, Aradin 8-3, Sure 8-3, Khalil Beg 8-3, Goodbye 8-3, Najeeb 7-13, Gallant 7-13, Hamayun 7-7 and Murtaban 7-7.

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs in Class III.

Toofan 9-3, Miracle 8-9, Noman 8-9, Tabriz 8-9, Siegfried 8-9, Wazir 8-9, Josimos 8-5, Company 8-5, Ganam 8-3, Wahs 8-3, White Silk 8-3, Mahdoor 7-13, Akra 8-3, Gregory 8-3, Nasrat 7-13, Shapoor 7-13, Kubeshan 7-7 and Sudershan 7-3.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Country-breds.

Steel Blue 11-7, Zara 9-0, Our Laddie 8-11, Joviality 8-13, Royal Result 8-8, D. Pretty 7-10, Medina 7-10, Prince Arthur 7-5, Don't Hurt 7-1 and Sivaji 7-1.

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs in Class III.

Ascot 9-3, Baig 9-1, My Moon 9-1, Glad Eye 9-1, Kruzer 9-1, Palavi 8-11, Haboob 8-9, Abbar 8-9, Koko 8-9, Sabirtai 8-7, Sadoola 8-5, Merchant 8-3 Meerjan 8-3, Amber 8-3, Nofal 8-3, Reality 8-3, Garibulmulk 8-3, Royal 7-7 and Roulette 7-6.

THE HAMILTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses Classes III and IV which have not won after 31st March, 1927, a flat race value Rs. 2,500 or over.

Radha Piari 9-4, Beaver Puff 8-12, Nougat 8-11, Kilindini 8-4, Old Fashioned Maid 8-2, Toss Up 8-1, Green Islet 8-0, Stung Again 7-2, Belle Seme 8-0, Knight's Cross 7-9, Shalu Prasad 7-4 and Golden Shadow 7-2.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won after 31st March, 1927, a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over.

Mozan 9-0, Sultan Beg 8-13, Hoojaz 8-12, Safety 8-8, Salonic 8-5 Orange Blossom 8-4, Taimurlung 8-4, Cheerio 8-3, Weldon 8-2, Amanra 7-13, Kadoor Beg 7-12.

THE LONSDALE SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Terms for Horses 3 years old and upwards.

The Monk 9-3, New Style 8-10, Theona 8-10, Purser 8-7, Canterbury Lamb 8-7, Wild Flower 8-7, Britomart 8-7, Very Little 8-7 and Night Watch 8-7.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,250; third 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won after 31st December 1926 a flat race, and for all Horses in Class II.

French Briar 9-7, Lucky Lad 7-7, Dunmow 9-2, Talaat Bey 8-11, The Sliding Stone 7-13, Krishnakumari 8-9, Four Square 8-4, Iron Guard 8-3, Ad Dominum 8-0, Shivaniwas 7-13, Tycho 7-13, Bridgman 7-11, Arlette 7-8 and Riverine 7-2.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Modesty 9-0, Silver Charm 8-13, Co-respondent 8-9, Golden Charm 8-8, San Fay 8-7, Meena 8-3, Royal Bride 7-12, Jubilant 7-11, and Golden Shadow 7-4.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won after 31st March, 1927, a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over.

Jodi 9-0, Santaogen 8-11, Tiger King 8-11, Silver Thursh 8-7, Arab Prince 8-6, Belan 7-11, Rehearsal 7-8, Crown 7-8, Pekin 7-8, Mooltan 7-5 and Kadir Hajaz 7-4.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE FINAL PLATE. Division I.

ASHROFF	1
NAJMUZZAMAN	2
VALENTINO	3

THE FINAL PLATE. Division II.

COMPANY	1
NOMAN	2
SHAPOOR	3

THE DECCAN PLATE.

OUR LADDIE	1
JOVIALITY	2
STEEL BLUE	3

THE FINAL PLATE. Division III.

HABOOB	1
GLAD EYE	2
ROULETTE	3

THE HAMILTON PLATE.

OLD FASHIONED MAID	1
NOUGAT	2
BEAVER PUFF	3

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division II.

SULTAN BEG	1
KADOOR BEG	2
CHEERIO	3

THE LONSDALE SELLING PLATE.

PURSER	1
BRITTOMART	2
NEW STYLE	3

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

THE SLIDING STONE	1
LUCKY LAD	2
IRON GUARD	3

THE OCTOBER PLATE

SAN FAY	1
GOLDEN CHARM	2
ROYAL BRIDE	3

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division I.

PEKIN	1
BELAN	2
CROWN	3

PROSECUTION ALLEGATIONS UNFOUNDED?

RAHMATBAI IN WITNESS-BOX

FURTHER HEARING OF TURKISH BATH CASE

The case in which Malkabai the owner of a "Turkish Bath", Miss Mary Meyers, and Miss Noah Budd were charged with kidnapping a married girl for immoral purposes came up for hearing before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Friday afternoon.

Mr. D'Cunha appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Vicaji with Mr. Shamsaila appeared for the accused.

After Mr. Vicaji further cross-examined the complainant, Suleman Hassan Ali, Rahmatbai, the girl in question stepped in the witness box.

In a plaintive tone she told the court that she was brought to Bombay by her father-in-law and sister-in-law in December last and put up at the first accused's place for a period of 15 days. After about 10 days' stay in Bombay, her husband also came there and stayed with them.

DID NOTHING EXCEPT COOKING.

Asked as to what she did during her stay in Bombay, witness replied that she did nothing except cooking. She usually slept on the first floor and went up for cooking on the second floor. She did not know the profession of the first accused though she knew that the second accused was a nurse and the third accused, a typist.

Both the Court and the Prosecution put persistent questions to the witness as to her life with Malkabai to which the witness answered merely that she did nothing and that the accused also did nothing. She had no occasion to quarrel with her husband while in Bombay and she denied the prosecution allegation that her conduct in Malkabai's house was ever disputed by her husband.

The Court: Did Malkabai receive any visitors?

Witness: No.

QUARREL WITH MALKABAI.

Asked as to why she left the house of the accused, witness replied that her husband took her away saying he had obtained a job and that he wanted to stay with her separately.

The Court: Do you remember any incident on the day you were taken away from the accused's place?

Witness: My husband quarrelled with Malkabai because she protested on my behalf when my husband ill-treated me.

The Court: Did he beat you very often?

Witness: He used to beat me.

The Court: Did he beat you very often?

Witness: Always.

Further hearing was postponed.

"YOUTH BELABOURED BY PROSTITUTES."

SEQUEL TO A VISIT TO BROTHEL

How a Mahomedan youth named Sheikh Ali, who visited a brothel at Falkland Road met with misadventure was told before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Friday.

Sheikh Ali, complained to the police that he was conducted into a dark room where he fell a victim to the tender mercies of three prostitutes who belaboured him and relieved him of his purse containing a sum of Rs. 124 in all. Two of the prostitutes who were arrested were placed before the Magistrate and remanded into police custody pending further investigations. The third prostitute who is alleged to have taken part in the affairs is still at large.

ROBBED AND PUSHED OUT.

The incident occurred on Thursday night when the complainant visited a brothel kept by one Khatyabai at Falkland Road. The complainant alleged that he was taken into a room by Khatyabai and there was introduced to another woman. A third woman appeared on the scene, and all the three combined in assaulting him and forcibly removing his purse containing 12 currency notes of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 4 in cash. Having done this, they pushed him out of the brothel.

He reported the matter to the police and had the two prostitutes arrested.

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Began 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate.- Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

For Prospectus, apply to:

L. V. KHANDWALA
Hon. Secretary,
Panchgani Hindu Education Society.
11, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22560

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

WOOD WORKS
OF ALL KINDS

For anything and every thing in Junglewood and Teak-wood.
Our special advice is to inquire us first.

S. M. UMAR,
TIMBER MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, AND ORDER SUPPLIERS.
Pinjrapole Lane,
Fateh Saw Mills, BOMBAY.

CONSULT WELL-KNOWN ASTROLOGER.

DON'T be hopeless, come and taste your destiny. PANDIT LEKHARANJI, Astrologer and Palmist, has arrived in Bombay, who can give magic answer of Past, Present, and Future, holds many certificates from several Maharajas of his wonderful work, will leave Bombay very shortly.

Consulting hours from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
MADHAV BAUG, DHARAMSHALA,
C. P. Tank.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

in the

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927.

is once again the privilege of this pioneer. There were among our students in all 63 passes including 12 Distinctions in NINE different subjects. Others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law as usual with a stray pass of a single student in some others. Tuition personal or through post. Apply immediately. 82-84, Esplanade Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1927.

THE FETISH OF PRESTIGE.

The Government of India have at last seen the necessity of providing some kind of reply to the urgent and naturally very persistent demand of the Kharagpur employees of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway who have been served with notices of dismissal, to inquire into their case. The employees have the backing of their Union and the whole-hearted support of every well-wisher of Labour in India, of every one who wishes equity and fair-play to obtain between the relations of employer and employee. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, voicing the demand of these dismissed men, makes definite charges against the authorities of the Railway in regard to the motive prompting such dismissal. The Union holds that victimisation, a spirit of revenge for the failure of the previous adamantine efforts to break the back of the Union, is at the bottom of this move for reduction in the strength of the employees at the Kharagpur Workshops and not the desire for economy in working expenses. The Government of India refuse to institute an inquiry into these grave and to our mind very justifiable allegations of the men. They are unable, they state in their communique, "to accede to the requests made for an enquiry into the necessity of reduction of the Labour force at Kharagpur, or for a postponement of reduction and they cannot, therefore, ask the Agent to cancel the notice of discharge."

Do the Government of India realise the full import of this disastrous refusal to make an inquiry into the reasons which have motived the dismissal of two thousand workers from the Kharagpur Workshops? Do they realise that their statement in its futile attempt to whitewash the policy of retrenchment on the B. N. R. is likely to widen the breach between the employer and employees and compel the latter to embark on a general strike as the only self-respecting means of protest against the tyrannous treatment meted out to them? The idea that they will be content with the appointment of two departmental committees is ridiculous. The Government statement announces that two officers, one appointed by the Agent of the B. N. R. and the other deputed by the Government of India to be associated with him, will "review the list of selections for discharge in order that any cases of unfair treatment may be brought to notice" and to see that "due consideration has been, or will be, paid to any cases of special hardship. The other Committee is to consist of two officers both deputed by them to examine the scheme of reductions in all railways "likely to take effect in the early future including those contemplated at Kharagpur."

The contention of the Government of India is that the reduction at present proposed at Kharagpur is only an individual item in the programme of reduction in Labour forces to be made operative on all Indian railways as machine-work will replace manual labour. They cleverly avoid in their statement coming into close grips with the charge levelled against the B. N. Railway by its employees that at Kharagpur at least manual labour would have been in demand at the same rate as before if orders for goods had not been placed outside. If it is the policy of the Government of India and the Railway Board that the Argus Engineering Works and other foreign concerns must profit no matter whether Indian workmen starve they should say so in straightforward fashion instead of issuing a rigmarole of a statement in which one consideration and one alone has influenced them. This is their prestige. They are evidently not unaware by now that the policy of retrenchment permitted on the B. N. R. will drive many a poor worker and his family into misery and starvation and will not effect real economy in expenses, but they are not prepared to revise that policy because they wrongly imagine their prestige will suffer. Mr. Giri and his colleagues on the Executive of the Men's Union will be doing the only thing dictated by self-respect and the realisation of the rights of organised Labour in asking the men to make a united and patient stand against this policy.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

Those who are interested in the study of the great cotton mill industry of Bombay will find valuable materials in the exhaustive book on the Bombay mills by Mr. S. M. Rutnagar. ("Bombay Industries: The Cotton Mills." Edited by Mr. S. M. Rutnagar, J.P., M.R.A.S., Lon., pp. 724. Price Rs. 20. Indian Textile Journal, Ltd., Bombay.) Mr Rutnagar has had practical training and experience of cotton mill management and has long been in touch with the progress of the textile industry as founder and editor of the "Indian Textile Journal." His book is encyclopaedic in its character and deals with almost every phase of the textile industry in Bombay. It contains a brief history of the Bombay mills from the small beginning seventy-five years ago when the enterprising Parsi pioneer, Mr. Cawasji Nanabhoy Daver, started his first spinning mill at Tardeo with only 20,000 spindles—the first of its kind in India—to the present position when Bombay can boast of 82 first-class mills whose aggregate output exceeds that of the 125 factories in the rest of India. The most valuable part of the book is its comprehensive and accurate review of the present position of the Bombay mills. The review deals with the exact financial position of each and every mill—precious basis for the calculations (or miscalculations) of the numerous friends of the share bazaar—the working of the East Indian Cotton Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, manufacturing processes and costs, the agency system of mill management, peculiar to Bombay, labour conditions in all their aspects, and practically everything that has anything to do with the Bombay mills. Mr. Rutnagar does not overlook the irregularities in the management of some cotton mills, which have been the subject of severe public criticism. He does justice at the same time to those enlightened mill agents who have provided the labouring classes with housing accommodation, free medical relief, maternity homes and other facilities which, he says, "surpass in their magnitude and munificence the combined welfare activities of all other centres of the mill industry in India." The book brings up the review to the 20th June, 1927, when the Conference of Millowners from all parts of India met in Bombay and expressed its dissatisfaction with Government's reluctance to give adequate support to the mills. A summary of the Textile Tariff Board's Report, a series of about 200 short biographical sketches of industrialists and others who have in any way contributed to the progress of the mill industry in Bombay and a chronological list of important events in connection with the Bombay mills close this truly encyclopaedic volume. It is a mine of valuable information available only in scattered reports, official and non-official. The book is excellently got up and profusely illustrated, though its contents could have been better arranged. Its high price, perhaps inevitable, will limit its circulation to a limited circle of readers. But, altogether, we congratulate Mr. Rutnagar on producing, necessarily with considerable trouble, this invaluable book.

INDIANS IN RAILWAYS,

At the annual meeting of the Railway Conference Association at Simla, Mr. Biggs, the President of the Conference, touched upon several important topics in his address. Speaking about the Indianisation of Railways, Mr. Biggs, in a kindly if patronising manner, preached a homily to Indians, saying: "Indians must realise that there is no royal road to the post of an Agent of a railway or a membership of the Railway Board." But Mr. Biggs need not be uneasy about it: Indians have no illusions about the royal road. It has long been reserved for others. Indians are quite accustomed to trudge along the thorny lane and often to find themselves in a blind alley, though they are determined to change all this. Another important subject referred to by Mr. Biggs is the ratification of the Geneva Convention dealing with the weekly day of rest. It seems that such many railway employees fail to get a regular rest day every week. If it is so, it is a serious matter, even apart from the Geneva Convention. Mr. Biggs says that the difficulty is due to the "too many holidays in India compared with the Western countries." It is no use comparing only the holidays of different countries. The general factory conditions in the Western countries are now infinitely better than those in India. Besides, if it is not possible to reduce the number of casual holidays, it should be possible to arrange, as it is done in the Bombay mills, that a casual holiday falling in any week may be regarded as the week's rest day without any other off day in that week. In any case it is detrimental to the efficiency of labour and even inhuman to deprive railway employees of one rest day in a week of 60 working hours. If the Railway authorities do not soon arrange for such resting periods, it is the clear duty of Government to compel them to do so by legislation.

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

The Free Press understands that the Viceroy has rejected the petition of appeal for mercy of the condemned Kakori prisoners and that the execution will take place on 11th October. We hope the report is not true. It is pitiful beyond words that these young men whose mistaken sense of patriotism led them into crime should be sent to the gallows and be for ever deprived of seeing their error and redeeming their lives, assuming that the guilt has been rightly brought home to them. Public opinion is not fully satisfied that, in view of the evidence, justice has been done to the accused. But assuming they are guilty the whole country thinks that the ends of justice would be amply served if the extreme punishment were mitigated. It is difficult to believe that the Viceroy is deaf to the country's appeal for justice tempered with mercy. When Mr. Saklatvala appealed to Lord Winterton to intercede in favour of a boy of seventeen condemned in this case to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment, Lord Winterton had the heart to reply: "I can only assume that your intervention is due to some tidings of remorse that those who are misled by the wild and whirling words of political agitators should be punished, while those whom the real responsibility lies go scot free." We cannot do better than associate ourselves with the following retort from Mr. Saklatwala: "Your policy and the speeches of the Ministers of your Government are far more likely to drive people into a desperate frame of mind where, because they despair of justice or fair play from you, will commit desperate actions, than any actions or utterances of mine."

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

VICEROY AND THE PRINCES.

(BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR).

V*

The Indian Princes have not, so far as I am aware formulated any constructive proposals for the purpose of safe-guarding their own rights and at the same time advancing the political progress of India. There are Princes who regard the two mutually antagonistic; there are others who, though theoretically convinced of the possibility of both progressing side by side, are still unable to thrash out any practical scheme which would conserve their own rights, and at the same time be not a brake on the future development of British India. In order to understand the utility of any scheme two things are necessary; first, the scheme must provide for reforms acceptable to the proletariat of the two parts of India; and second, the reforms must be acceptable to both of them. In my last article I have pointed out that following the course of English History the one solution that offers itself is the creation of the Indian Privy Council. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report advocated its creation. When I moved my resolution in the Legislative Assembly, the Government undertook to examine the scheme but, as my motion was thrown out by the House on the ground that it would impair the authority of the Legislature, no further action was taken. Members of the Legislature have since realized their mistake and I have given notice of a similar resolution to be moved in the present Assembly. It is necessary to understand exactly what the Privy Council means: what its functions would be; and whether there is any fear of its overlapping or eclipsing the authority of the Legislature.

VICEROY'S AUTOCRATIC CONTROL.

Under the Government of India Act now in operation, all political and foreign relations and certain other subjects are expressly excluded from the cognizance of the Legislative Assembly. Leaving out points immaterial for my present purpose the relations of the Viceroy or of the Government of India with the Indian Princes is one of the subjects so excluded. The position therefore, is that while the Legislature has no jurisdiction over the Indian Princes, the Viceroy and the Viceroy alone wields autocratic jurisdiction over them. The Princes have a natural complaint that the exercise of this jurisdiction unguided and uncontrolled by representatives of either the Princes or the people is apt at times to lead to a friction between the British Government in India and the Princes. It is well-known that the Viceroy acts on the advice of the Political Secretary, and the Political Secretary is outside even the pale of criticism of the Legislative Assembly. It follows that no control of any kind is exercised over his acts, the result being that, while the reforms have given a measure of power to the people's representatives in British India, they have left the Indian Princes wholly in the dark. It is true that the Chamber of Princes was at the same time brought into existence but, from all accounts, the functions of this Chamber are more or less of a ceremonial character and it has failed to exercise any influence upon the relations between the Viceroy and the Princes of India. It was probably the intention of the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report that this hiatus in the relations between the Viceroy and the Princes should be filled by the Privy Council who should advise the Viceroy upon matters which the Act had excluded from the cognizance of the Legislature. This would have created a 'via media,' a bridge between the Viceroy and the Legislature in matters excluded from the cognizance of the latter.

WHAT A PRIVY COUNCIL CAN DO.

The functions of the Privy Council would have been, of course, purely advisory and those functions would be so limited, that they would not on that ground be negligible. A convention would soon grow up whereby the Viceroy would be obliged to listen to the advice of the Privy Council and if he fails to listen to its advice, the Legislature would take note of it and visit upon the errant its displeasure by refusing him supplies. The Privy Council would then be a spokesman of the people as much as it would be the representative of

(Continued on page)

*Previous articles appeared on 1st, 2nd 4th and 6th instant.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE.

ESSENTIALS OF EFFICIENT SECOND LINE ARMY.

(BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

In the course of my written evidence submitted to the Committee, I have pointed out the essentials for the constitution of an efficient second line to the Regular Army. The essentials may be laid down as follows, based on the practical experience of the Territorial Armies of Britain and other civilized countries.

THREE CRITERIA.

An efficient second line should be:—(a) Adequate in numbers, to support and supplement the Regular Army; (b) organized and trained on a Divisional basis, and provided with a complete Divisional staff, like the Regular Army; (c) provided with equipment and armament, identical with that of the Regular Army.

PRESENT I. T. F. USELESS AS SECOND LINE.

Do the present strength and composition of the I. T. F., or the recommendations of the Committee either, satisfy these three criteria of an efficient second line? Let us see:

Re. (a), a second line of 12,000 in support of a first line of 140,003, i.e., 1 man in support of 12, must prove to the meanest intelligence the fact that the numbers are absolutely inadequate and that it would be impossible for such a Lilliputian second line to support or supplement the first line, which may have been annihilated during the first few weeks of a world war like that of 1914-18. Hence, the first criterion of an efficient second line is not satisfied by the worthless Report of the Committee.

Re. (b), instead of the I. T. F. being organized and trained on a Divisional basis we have seen that both the organization and training are deliberately kept inefficient, as acknowledged in the confession of the inefficiency of the I. T. F. made in the course of the Report. Further, organization on a Divisional basis implies that all arms of the Service, including the Air Force, should be open to members of the I. T. F., and all technical personnel should be organized on the same scale for the I. T. F., as for the Regular Army. An Army, in these days, consists not only of the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Artillery and the Air Force, but the Tanks, and a host of Ancillary Services, such as the Medical, Ambulance, Engineering, Mechanical, Supply and Transport, Ordnance, Post, Telegraphs, Wireless, etc.; but so far nothing has been done to supply the I. T. F. with such essential Ancilliary Services, in the absence of which it would be hopeless to expect the I. T. F. to serve as an efficient second line. Hence, the Report fails to satisfy the second criterion of an efficient second line.

Re. (c), we have seen that some of the Units of the I. T. F. are not even provided with second-hand rifles, and naturally they do not know how to shoot,—this fact is recorded in the Volume of Evidence, and they might as well be served with lathis and taught lathi drill, and sent to their doom in the next way against a well-equipped modern enemy, and remind our people of the extreme solicitude of our benign Government in providing an efficient second line to the Regular Army!

POSTULATES OF EFFICIENCY.

If the I. T. F. is to serve as an efficient second line, it necessarily follows that it should be provided with equipment and armament, identical with that of the Regular Army. Men without munitions and munitions without men are equally useless, either in peace or in war. Further, second-class rifles and guns are no good in any modern war. Hence it would not do to pass on the second-hand armament of the British Troops or of the Regular Army to the I. T. F. In fact, in these days of the mechanization of the Army, the I. T. F., as at present equipped and armed and trained, is just as good and efficient an instrument of modern war, as were primitive savages of Britain equipped and armed with bows and arrows against the well-armed legions of Julius Caesar. Hence, the worthless Report of the Committee fails to satisfy

(Continued on page)

*Previous articles appeared on 1st, 2nd, 8th and 30th September.

Notes of the Day.

Apt to Forget.

"We are perhaps somewhat apt to forget India's military effort," said Lord Birkenhead, referring to the unveiling of a memorial to Indian soldiers at Neuve Chapelle. There is no doubt about that, we should think. In his own speech, as reported by Reuter, there is more bombast about the Empire than any recognition of India's military effort. Lord Birkenhead is also reported to have said that the Empire would survive because it was not the question of one part of the Empire belonging to another part but because "we were all one people." This, too, is undoubtedly true in the sense that the Empire will not long survive unless we are all treated as one people. This was said with greater sincerity during the War. But, as Lord Birkenhead says, we are apt to forget.

Exit Rakowsky.

M. Rakowsky has been declared by the French Government to be no longer a "persona grata" with it and the Soviet has been asked to arrange for a new Ambassador at Paris to represent it. This means that France-Soviet relations are not to suffer that rupture which British Tories long for, but that they are to continue under a representation from the Soviet more acceptable to the French Foreign Office and to French public opinion. M. Rakowsky was guilty of a breach of diplomatic etiquette in signing a declaration calling upon "proletarian citizens" in the event of their country going to war with the Soviet, to work for the defeat of their own nation. This action has provoked considerable protest in France, and M. Chicherin promptly disavowed from Moscow the unconstitutional conduct of the Soviet representative at Paris. M. Briand would have liked the incident to be closed there but the pacify French public opinion, a change in Ambassadors is demanded of the Soviet.

By Hook or by Crook.

The Chairman of the Conservative Party Conference was lustily cheered when he said that the Party's greatest achievements were the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy and the Trade Union Act. A Tory has never seen far beyond the nose. The Party is now going to add two more feathers to its cap, the "reform" of the House of Lords, and the extension of women's franchise. The first is an attempt to circumvent the Parliament Act of 1910 while the Party has yet any power and the second is a bid for popularity in view of the coming General Election. Anyhow the Party is determined, as Mr. F. W. Roberts said, that "by hook or by crook this country after 1929 shall continue to be governed by a Conservative Government". No doubt is left about the Tories' methods, of the hook or the crook. But if the extreme wing of the Party dominates the attempted reform of the Lords, it will be about as much of a boomerang as the Trade Union Act. For the time being, however, the Marquess of Londonderry may well "refuse to enter the last ditch." The ditch is nevertheless yawning.

The Blackpool Conference.

The British Labour Party's Conference at Blackpool can be regarded as a triumph for Mr. MacDonald and for the policy of constructive advance in social and industrial legislation which he is keen to persue when Labour is next in power. The resolutions passed in regard to the nationalisation of mines, and the organisation of the distributive process as essential to the prosperity of the coal industry, indicate the choice of Labour's battle-ground for the coming General Election when the Tories will concentrate on vindicating how they tried to save the type of Trade Unionism they like from anarchy, and the Labourites will promise the repeal of the Trade Union Act and the introduction of legislation which will culminate in nationalisation. Nationalisation is a good battle cry, safer and more popular than the introduction of the Capital Levy which, however popular it may be with the advanced wing of Labour, does not yet appeal to the average British voter.

Awaiting Guidance.

Mr. J. A. Richey, an ex-Commissioner of Education in India, presiding over the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress in London, paid a deserved tribute to Indian boys who, he observed, quickly responded to any appeal for social service. He said: "An appeal for social service in the case of older boys often used to be most successful, while the fact that the Indian boys could be profoundly moved by its ideals was shown during the non-co-operation campaign, when thousands left the schools and colleges and sacrificed their careers at what they considered to be the call of duty to the country. The spirit is there but it awaits guidance." In most schools controlled by Government the spirit is not only not directed into suitable channels but is either starved or smothered. The hundred and one ways in which patriotism is stimulated in the schools of free countries are conspicuous by their absence in Indian Government Schools. Few such schools can boast of having portraits of patriots like Mahatma Gandhi or Lokamanya Tilak and school readers containing lives of such men are not sanctioned. We cannot yet forget the fact that a book on Mathematics was banned because it contained an example about the progress of Swadeshi. The Reforms have not appreciably mended matters and thereby hangs a tale.

STATE AID TO UNIVERSITY.

MR. MUNSHI'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

NOMINATIONS ON THE SYNDICATE.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

To-day's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were quite a tame affair. The exponents of communalism and their opponents having exhausted their vigour on the previous days had relapsed into a spirit of docility. The controversy that was growing in intensity and acrimony every day, ever since this session began had come to a head on Wednesday last when it had its climax and end. The clause 13 of the University Bill which governs the constitution of the Senate was before the House for a period of nearly three full days. That clause having been disposed of on Wednesday the piquancy of the debate had gone. The rest of the clauses of the Bill involve no great principle, and, consequently, there can be no hue and cry raised over them. To-day the Council discussed as many as 9 clauses of the Bill and disposed of no less than 54 amendments.

There were several attempts at an unnecessary protraction of the debate but they were tactfully put down by the President. The Government members, it seemed had made it a point to move closures of debate immediately an amendment was moved and supported by one or two speakers. With the help of the President this strategy sped extremely well. There was a mild controversy on Clause 17 which lays down that the Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Senate supported by at least a two-thirds majority cancel the appointment of a Fellow. Mr. Swaminarayan moved an amendment demanding a three-fourths majority for the cancellation of the appointment. His great fear was that the brunt of the blow would in most cases, fall on the heads of political offenders. The amendment was thrown out.

Mr. S. K. Bole wanted the Chancellor to nominate on the Syndicate three members to represent special interests. This amendment was ruled out of order as a similar amendment had been moved and withdrawn at the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. E. V. Jadhav fought hard on his amendment wanting the Chancellor to nominate three members on the syndicate from among ten Fellows. There was again a little exhibition of communalism but it only served the purpose of enlivening the discussion.

"A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi and the Minister himself vigorously opposed this amendment on the ground that it sought to introduce a novel and a vicious principle. They had been never any nomination on the Syndicate ever since the beginning of the University. The amendment was defeated in the division to which it was pressed by the mover.

There was then a good deal of "plodding along" till the House came to clause 32 which treats of the financial provision for the University.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved an important amendment that the Government shall contribute to the University an annual grant equal to the grant-in-aid, contributions and donations provided for in the Budget of the current year. The Minister gave the actual figure of the grant as Rs. 117,000 which was accepted by Mr. Munshi for the purposes of his amendment. After a few matter-of-fact speeches the amendment was carried. The latter part of the day was taken up by Clause 39 which governs the metrod and conditions of affiliation of new institutions to the University. The process of course is very laborious. The college intending to be affiliated has to apply to the registrar and must satisfy the Syndicate and the Academic Council as regards certain conditions which have been regarded as "sine qua non". The Syndicate reports to the Senate which body was either to grant or refuse the application. The Legal Remembrancer moved that the Senate should only record their opinion on the matter and not grant or refuse the application as provided for in the clause of the Bill. There was no amendment to-day which the Legal Remembrancer moved and the Minister for Education did not accept. Consequently, this amendment was also carried. The spirited opposition of Mr. Swaminarayan was only a cry in the wilderness. There now remain 13 clauses of the Bill to dealt with.

After the interpellations were over, the house proceeded with the discussion of the University Bill. Clause 17 refers to the cancellation of the appointment of a Fellow. Mr. Swaminarayan moved an amendment to this clause to the effect that a three-fourths majority of the members of the Senate should be necessary in cancelling the appointment of a Fellow, instead of two-thirds as provided for in the clause.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar supported the amendment.

Mr. K. M. Munshi supported the original clause, and opposed the amendment.

Mr. K. S. Asavale wondered how a three-fourths majority would be available for the appointment of a Rector, and at the same time two-thirds majority would be impossible for the cancellation of the appointment of a Fellow. The amendment was thrown out.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF FELLOW.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav moved that a Fellow whose appointment has been cancelled shall not be eligible for re-appointment or re-election until his disqualification has been removed by the local Government by a notification in the Gazette.

Mr. K. M. Munshi opposed the amendment.

In the opinion of Mr. P. J. Marzban the original cause would remain inoperative if the Fellow whose appointment had been cancelled would immediately be reappointed on the Senate

The amendment was further opposed by P. R. Chikodi who argued that there should

(Continued on page 11.)

EVER OPTIMISTIC BALDWIN.

PROSPECTS OF BRITISH TRADE.

PREMIER ON HIS PARTY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

"I refuse to hang my harp on the weeping willow" declared Premier Baldwin reviewing the trade prospects in the course of a speech at a huge mass meeting at Cardiff to-night. He declared that there was no need for pessimism. Exports had been growing in the past few months. The shipping outlook was not unfavourable and the general situation was not unhopeful. He said that return to gold standard was the key to return to prosperity. It had helped the manufacturer and insured the worker of real wages.

Referring to the Trade Union Act, he said he would not press a general election on the Labour Party until they had the opportunity to whip up more effective opposition to act—it would be taking an unfair advantage.

As regards the Lords reform he declared that the Government welcomed sympathetic and enlightened criticism. Government would consider this in autumn and announce their decision later in the year.

Referring to economy he said that Government had cut down the defence to the limit of safety. Government were anxious to effect economies. "We are trying and we will try to economise."

BRITAIN AND LEAGUE.

The Government had been consistently working for stable conditions. As regards Government's efforts abroad Mr. Baldwin quoted the recent utterance of Dr. Nansen of Norway who declared that no one who worked for the League of Nations failed to realise that Britain from its inception had given most consistently powerful support to the League and its existing provisions. If Britain hesitated to increase her commitments it was chiefly because she took those commitments so seriously and was so anxious not to weaken her power to honour existing engagements by contracting new ones.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The Premier welcomed the speeches at the recent T. U. C. Conference. He perceived a new note in them and trusted that it might be sustained The new president was a well-known friend of industrial peace. Mr. Baldwin wished to recognise the genuine attempt to damp down the fires of agitation in the face of the hard realities of trading figures. The condition of agriculture was causing Government great concern, but pessimism never helped anybody. He believed that better marketing was the necessity for agriculture whether it was depressed or prosperous.

With reference to the apprehension of the danger in giving flapper vote because she might vote Socialist, he declared that the Conservatives were a party that was attracting the youth of the country. He welcomed these new voters whole-heartedly.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

JAFAR PASHA ON RUMOURS

"NO CAUSE FOR MISUNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Jafar Pasha has returned from France where he conferred with King Feisal regarding the informal conversations with the Colonial Office about the revision of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty. King Feisal was confident that everything would be settled satisfactorily.

Jafar Pasha interviewed by Reuter said he was surprised to hear that sensational rumours were current in Iraq about the negotiations. He added that there was no misunderstanding with the British authorities in London and no cause for misunderstanding in Iraq.—Reuter.

REBELLION AT MORELOS

13 LEGISLATORS EXECUTED.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Nogales.—A message from Ortiz, Sonora State, says that General Gonzales and 13 legislators of Morelos State have been executed on a charge of rebellion at Morelos.—Reuter.

COURTMARTIALLED.

CAVALRY COMMANDER SHOT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mexico City.—General Quijano, commander of the cavalry regiment, which marched out of the capital and joined the rebels on 2nd October, has been courtmartialled and shot.—Reuter.

GEN. KOVACHEVITCH MORTALLY WOUNDED

BOMBS DROPPED BY FUGITIVES

LONDON, Oct. 6.

General Kovachevitch was chatting with a priest outside his house in a song winding street when shots rang out. The priest was hit and he rushed into a house. More shots followed and the General fell mortally wounded. The police pursuing the assassin found a Bulgarian type of bomb apparently dropped by the fugitives. It has been deduced from that the assassins are Bulgarian bandits.—Reuter.

"TWENTYONE HAS IT."

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

"LORDS REFORM: CHALLENGE TO PEOPLE."

CONSERVATIVES IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Conservative Party Conference at Cardiff resolved in favour of granting women franchise at the age of 21 and rejected the amendment giving men and women equal franchise rights at the age of 25.

CONSERVATIVES IN CONFERENCE.

Women, almost numerically equal to men, secured most of the front seats at the opening of the Conservative Conference. There were 2,500 delegates, Cardiff testifying to the interest on the question of equal franchise which was on the agenda.

The Chairman, Sir Robert Sanders, moving the adoption of the report of the Council was cheered when he said that two things on which the Government should specially be congratulated were the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy from Arcos House and the amendment of Trade Union Law.

Mr. Kindersley immoving the resolution said that the Socialists were committed to the destruction of the social order and therefore it would be insanity to leave the door open for constitutional revolution.

Mr. F. W. Roberts seconding the resolution said that "by hook or crook this country after 1929 shall continue to be governed by the Conservative Government."

I REFUSE TO ENTER LAST DITCH.

Lord Londonderry emphasised the necessity of party unity and said "to establish suspicion that free exercise of vote can be controlled, altered or thwarted by so-called safeguards of the second chamber is merely playing into the hands of those seeking to abolish the second chamber and Parliamentary Government." Lord Londonderry who was much interrupted concluded by saying "I refuse to enter the last ditch to which we shall never be driven. These reforms deliberately challenge the people."

Lord Selborne declared that all that the supporters of the motion wanted was to restore to the electors their birthright.

DUTY ON MALTING OF BARLEY.

"There were 347 agricultural bankruptcies last year and hte farmers were at present failing at the rate of ten per week" was the remark made by Mr. Burton, M.P., at the Conservative Conference who pleaded that the Government should adopt duty on malting of barley.

Lord Hastings suggested that improved market for barley could be effected by reducing price of beer. He wanted a pure beer bill (cheers) to prevent brewers using maize and other inferior imported corn.

Lieut.-Col. Guinness was unable to hold out the promise of lessening local taxation on farm premises, but would next year deal with the question of long-term credits for the farmers.

21 HAS IT!

Wild cheering greeted the Chairman's announcement "Twenty-one has it" marking the close of the debate which though eagerly awaited lasted only half-hour. No women participated. Early speakers received a mixed reception.

Mr. Frank East moving an amendment to make the franchise equal at the age of 25 said that young women had not attained sufficient political education to understand important matters like gold standard and invisible exports.

Other dissentients expressed the opinion that there were already too many unintelligent electors, but opinion was set in favour of the resolution after a vigorous speech by Mr. Ian Fraser championing women's rights and also the general intelligence of the electorate which he said had been intelligent enough to return our party to power at the last election.—Reuter.

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON MONDAY.

NADIAD, Oct. 7.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel President the Legislative Assembly leaves Nadiad by the Gujerat mail on Sunday the 9th and arrives at Grant Road station on Monday the 10th at 6-45 a.m. He then leaves Victoria Terminus the same morning at 8-45 by the Madras Express for Poona where he arrives at 12-57 the afternoon.—A. P.

ON CAMPAIGN OF PROHIBITION

"PUSSYFOOT" TO COME TO INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson has agreed to go to India after the American presidential election to conduct a campaign for prohibition which will be conducted under the auspices of the League for Prohibition in India.—Free Press.

SMILING FOR FIRST TIME

PRESIDENT CALLES' SUCCESS?

LONDON, Oct. 6.

New York.—President Calles is represented in telegrams from Mexico as smiling to-day for the first time after many sleepless nights. No revolution has been so expeditiously handled since the days of President Diaz.

Hitherto there is no news of the fate of Gamez Almeda who was previously reported to have joined the forces at Vera Cruz closely pursued by two Federal columns in pincer formation. The report of Gomez's execution suggests that the Federal Government's movement is successful.—Reuter.

OPIUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FRANCE TO INTRODUCE IMPORT CERTIFICATES

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Geneva.—There was a lively discussion and plain speaking in the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations arising from the case in which morphine exported from Bale to France was subsequently re-exported for illicit purposes.

M. Bourgeois announced that the system of import certificate would be introduced in France from 1st January 1928, but expressed the opinion that the Swiss Government which already enjoys the system of certificates should refuse permission to export to the countries which did not introduce the system. The Committee adopted a resolution to that effect.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA IN BARDOLI.

AGRICULTURISTS TO REFUSE TO PAY ENHANCED REVENUE

MR. VALLABHBHAI TO LEAD THE MOVEMENT?

SURAT, Oct. 6.

At a meeting of the agriculturists of the Bardoli Taluka held at Puni, it was unanimously resolved not to pay the enhanced revenue assessment and to request Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, to lead the passive resistance in Bardoli.—A. P.

REMIT LAND REVENUE.

DHOLKA PEASANTS DEMAND.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel accompanied by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Rao Saheb Ambubhai Desai, M. L. C., went to Dholka yesterday. He proceeded by train as far as Arnej. On the way a number of cultivators saw him at Bavla and Kotha and requested him to move the Government for remission of bullocks, improvement of communications, remission of land revenue and the rebuilding of houses at Arnej. The party met the Special Medical Officer, and on enquiry it was found that throughout the Taluka malaria was raging furiously but Government medical aid was quite inadequate. The District Relief Committee and other local institutions had however come to the rescue and distributed a large amount of quinine pills and other medicine. In view of the extreme severity of the attack still greater efforts are required to be made.

LAND COVERED WITH SAND.

The party proceeded by trolley from Arnej to Bharkhi where Mr. Patel saw the tenants of Khapatiapura, of Sanand estate, which has been totally destroyed. On their return journey the party dropped at Dholka and was moved to see whole streets destroyed. The President of the Taluka Local Board said that about 1,000 acres of land in the Taluka was covered with five feet sand and was unfit for cultvation.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the municipal compound when the grievances of the residents were voiced.—A.P.

FILM CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE

MR. K. C. NEOGI TO SERVE

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The composition of the Cinema Film Sensorship Committee is now complete. Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru having expressed his inability to serve on it, Mr. K. C. Neogy M.L.A. (Calcutta) was approached and he has consented to be a member. The Committee will assemble in Simla within a few days, and draw up its questionaire before proceeding with its enquiry, which, however, will not commence before the middle of November.—A. P.

DUTCH AVIATORS

LAND AT DUM DUM AERODROME

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The Dutch aviators restarted at 9-40 today morning.

Returning yesterday, they landed on a low-lying part of the aerodrome. Heavy rain had softened the ground and the machine which had sunk in the earth had to be extricated with difficulty delaying the start.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Lieut. Koppen the Dutch airman landed at Dumdum aerodrome 22 minutes past three this afternoon.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Sir James Donald, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, left for Bombay on Thursday evening 'en route' Home preparatory to retirement.—A. P.

UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA

GET DOWN TO REALITIES

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Rugby.—Speaking at the Labour Conference at Blackpool, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, urged the necessity of getting down to realities on the question of an understanding with Russia. He said: "To those who are always talking of defending Russia, would say the most ineffective way of doing so is to give her excuses for continuing a wrong international policy. Russia has taken no effective steps to get into friendly relations with the States of Europe. Again and again the question has been raised and pressed on the Russian Government, but no satisfactory answer has been given."—B. O. W.

HOW TO DESERVE HOME RULE

SOLVE CASTE QUESTION FIRST

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

"Unless the question of women in our society is solved and the question of caste settled, we do not deserve home rule," declared the Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair, speaking this evening at Madras upon the aims and scope of the Indian National Social Conference. He said that castes were only theories of Sruties and Smritis and Mr. Gandhi was only touching the cringe of the whole question.—Free Press.

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

MEMORIAL TO INDIA'S VALOUR

BIRKENHEAD'S TOUCHING TRIBUTE

"BODIES BROKEN, BUT SOULS NEVER CONQUERED"

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Unveiling the Indian Memorial at Neuve Chapelle to-day, Lord Birkenhead opened with a solemn oration praising the memory of Sir James Willcocks whom he described as "A stout soldier, a staunch friend and an ardent patriot, who had for the Indian troops an affection which did not yield even to that of the illustrious General Roberts". He referred to the original intention that the memorial should be designed to commemorate the Unknown Dead, but added that broader decision ordained that it should stand also for the sacrifice made by the known dead.

He dwelt on three matters in which endurance displayed by the Indians had been particularly remarkable. The first was that they fought thousands of miles away from their homes in strange and unfamiliar surroundings. In the second place they swiftly exchanged the scorching heat of India for the weeping skies of Flanders and by this their bodies were often broken, but their souls were never conquered. Thirdly they fought in a quarrel of which their understanding was less perfect than the understanding of it gained by those by whose side they contended.

Lord Birkenhead suspected that many a humble soldier must have left his remote sunswept village which was not menaced, wondering what inscrutable purpose projected him into the sinister and bloody maelstorm. His spirit of endurance and high endeavour came from the twin sources that were inborn,—simple loyalty and perfect discipline. Lord Birkenhead said: "They accepted their duty. They discharged it. More cannot be said, nothing more need be said."

INDIANS ANSWER TO CALL.

His Highness, the Maharaja of Kapurthala recalled Indian memorials at Cape Helles, Basra and Port Tewfik, but he said, nothing in the great annals of many peo-

(Continued on Page 8)

BOY OF 17 SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS

WINTERTON REFUSES TO INTERVENE

SAKLATVALA'S RETORT

The following correspondence has passed between Earl Winterton M.P. and Mr. Saklatvala M.P., regarding the case of a youth of 17 who was sentenced to 14 years rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Kakori Conspiracy case:—

India Office,
Whitehall.
12th August, 1927.

Dear Mr. Saklatvala,

I am sorry that owing to my absence from London I have not been able to reply earlier to your letter of the 4th instant in which you enclosed one from Mr. P. Gupta regarding the conviction of his son. I gather from you that you have yourself carefully read Mr. Gupta's letter, and you must therefore be well aware that the case in connection with which the young man received his sentence was what is commonly known as the Kakori conspiracy case. Since you interest yourself in these matters you have no doubt read the judgement of the Sessions Judge in that case, and are aware that he found Gupta guilty of conspiracy, and of participation in two dacoities in each of which a man was murdered, and in one of which a main was tortured by burning cloth being held between his legs.

Such being the circumstances I can only assume that your intervention is due to some twinge of remorse that those who are misled by the wild and whirling words of political agitators should be punished, while those with whom the real responsibility lies go scot free. I should be sorry to say anything that might lessen a feeling which does honour to you; and in any case you will appreciate that it would not be appropriate for me to discuss with you the propriety of the sentences imposed by Courts of Law in India.

I return Mr. Gupta's letter.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) WINTERTON.

SAKLATVALA'S REPLY.

2, St. Albans' Villas,
London, N. W. 5,
September 19th, 1927.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton, M.P.,
India Office,
Whitehall S.W.I.

Dear Earl Winterton,

I must apologise for the delay so long in reverting to your letter of the 12th August, but owing to my absence abroad and continued ill-health, I have been unable to deal with it previously.

I am afraid that in my previous letter I did not lay sufficient emphasis on the point to which I desired to draw the attention to the India Office, namely, whether youths under 18 are regularly given the severe punishement of 14 years rigorous imprisonment for actions arising from political motives. Whilst a prosecuting Government may use the big word "conspiracy" in respect to a set of adult persons, can even such an excuse pass muster in a civilised world for giving sentences of fourteen years to young lads? I do not wish for a moment to pass any criticism on the presiding judge at such a trial nor am I myself in the habit of placing blame on the individual officials who do their duty as they see it in carrying out a settled policy. I do not suggest that in this case the presiding judge has erred, but what I want to find out is whether it is the established policy and practice of your Government in India to impose ruthlessly heavy penalties upon youngsters acting under an impulse of patriotic zealotry? Is it a penalty that Indians have got to pay for being ruled by a foreign nation Would you even now agree that the policy in India should be the same as that which prevails in other parts of the world? In your letter under reply you express a belief that my feelings for the person punished is due to "some twinge of remorse that those who are misled by the wild an whirling words of political agitators should be punished, whilst those on whom the real responsibility lies go scot free." In the first place I have not been able to play any continuous role in the political arcana of India and there are very few events in India which have even a remote connection with etiher my advice or my activities.

What appears to me to be strange, however, is that you, presiding over the machinery that governs India, should still be desirous of further punitive powers, Because the whole civilised world knows well enough that your Government in India possesses an incredible measure of power to punish anybody and everybody whom they consider politically inconvenient, and scores of innocent, honourable, and honest persons have been and are to-day suffering a perfectly unjust and undeserved imprisonment in that country. Of course, autocratic power over human life begets and further thirst for such power, and I have always sincerely deplored the fact that your unnecessary rule in India is destroying in those who administer it, some of the finest native qualities of British race. I do not wish to pose as an infalible person, and I would even share your general belief that whatever we say or do will have varying effects upon the different human minds, but the world's work would come to a standstill if on that account we abstained from speaking the truth as we see it. Since you have touched upon this phase, permit me to suggest to you that your policy and the speeches of the Ministers of your Government are far more likely to drive people into a desperate frame of mind where, because they despair of justice or fair play from you, will commit desparate actions, than any actions or utterances of mine.

Yours truly,
SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

POOJAH IN CALCUTTA

STONE-THROWING AND FIRE-WORKS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

With the exception of two minor incidents, the Pujah celebrations passed on peacefully in Calcutta. Police precautions were elaborately carried out in the city and suburbs and the two disturbances, at Colootollah and at Watgunge, were nipped in the bud.

Immersion procession was taken into Harrison Road, where it was not allowed to go last year as it was considered to be a danger zone.

A procession at Colootollah was obstructed by some Muslims who demanded that music should be stopped in front of a mosque. While the argument was going on there was mild stone throwing. Police reinforcements which reached the spot immediately averted any further development.

At Watgunge throwing of fireworks from a procession hurt a Muslim lad sitting on the doorstep of a mosque and this led to a tension of feeling amongst Muslims. Four Hindus were arrested from the procession —Free Press.

35 PERSONS INJURED

ASTRAY ASSAULTS AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 7.

35 persons have been sent to hospital so far, as victims of stray assaults which commenced yesterday after a Muslim had thrown a stone at a Dusserah procession.

The bazaar is closed, and the police are restoring order.—Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lisbon.—Junkers seaplane has been towed in. The pilot stated they made a forced landing owing to fog.—Reuter.

BENGAL'S NEW MINISTER

TO TAKE CHARGE ON OCT. 10.

DARJEELING, Oct. 7.

It is understood Sir P. C. Mitter and Nawab Musraff Hussain, ministers, will take charge at Calcutta on October 10 and proceed to Darjeeling immediately where formal oath taking ceremony will be gone through along with Mr. Marr who succeeds Sir James Donald.—Free Press.

ONLY ONE SOLITARY INCIDENT

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 7.

But for the one incident that occured yesterday which angered the Hindus, the Dusserah celebrations in Jubbulpore passed off peacefully elsewhere.—Free Press.

PEACEFUL DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS

The Dusserah celebrations have passed off peacefully at the following places:—Karachi, Patna, Poona and Cawnpore.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Death has occurred of J. W. Mollison.—Reuter's Special.

Smith beat Baldock on points at Albert Hall.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Rugby—The death has occured suddenly to-day at the age of eighty, of Lord Iveagh, the well-known peer whose third son Mr. Walter Guinness, is at present Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.—B. O. W.

DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

A Brahman performing Shami-puja on the Dusserah Day, in company of others, who are his clients.

Shami-pujana on the Dusserah Day at Madhav Bag.

A BOMBSHELL

MR. C. N. WADIA'S DECISION

TO AUCTION HIS HORSES?

POONA, Oct. 7.

A bombshell has been thrown in sporting circles by a rumour that Mr. C. N. Wadia has decided to auction his string of horses after the opening of the Bombay racing season which commences on December 10.—Free Press.

MEMORIRL TO INDIA'S VALOUR

(Continued from page 9.)

ples of India confers deeper pride than that it should have fallen to some of them to defend the immortal country in which they now stood. India's answer to the call made in 1914 was the free and unhesitating offer of her services, described by Lord Hardinge in his message of 7th September 1914, which remains one of the greatest documents in history. He was proud to remember, added the Maharajah, that none were more eager in their response than the fellow-members of his order.

Sir Charles Anderson concluded his statistical speech illustrating the valour of Indians: "You who proved faithful unto death, may you fare well now and for ever on the further shore."—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 7, LILLE.

On the Memorial are inscribed names of 4847 Dead whose graves are unknown. The Memorial is a circular enclosure with grass lawn in the centre of which stands a stone of remembrance. A fifty-foot column which stands in the foreground is surmounted by a lotus capital and crown and is flanked by two tigers. A solid wall extends halfway round, and on it are carved the names of all the dead.

Srr Charles Anderson delivered the opening address. He was followed by the Maharaja of Kapurthala, M. Leon Perrier, Marshal Foch, Sir Claud Jacob, and Lord Birkenhead With the concluding words of Lord Birkenhead's speech the Indian contingent and the guard of honour presented arms. A cord was then drawn and inscription was unveiled. The last post was sounded which was followed by minutes' silence, and then Reveille. A number of wreaths were laid on the monument including one from the King-Emperor, another from India which was laid by Lord Birkenhead, and one from Lord Reading, laid by Lord Hardinge. Other wreaths included those from the Army Council, the Army in India, the Indian Corps in France, widows and relatives of the Dead, and wreaths from Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, and from Lady Willcocks. The inscription reads: "To honour the army in India which fought in France and Belgium 1914 to 1918, and in perpetual remembrance of those of their Dead whose names are here recorded, and who have no known grave."—Reuter.

SINGING OF EMPIRE

LORD BIRKENHEAD PRISES INDIANS

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lord Birkenhead speaking at a luncheon given by the British Passenger Agents' Association, referring to the unveiling of the Neuve Chapelle, the memorial to Indian soldiers to-morrow, said: "We are perhaps some what apt to forget India's military effort. That immense congregation of the communities is at the present moment approaching a period in which its constitutional future must further be examined under the terms of very instrument which gave the constitution."

Continuing he said that the British Empire had been built up by the indestructible attachment between the people of the same stock and same thought who intended to adhere together no matter what

The Maharaja of Mandi who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the English mail.

were the fortunes of the world. The Empire would survive because it was not the question of one part of the Empire belonging to another part, but because we were all one people.

Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, High Commissioner for Australia, said that there never was greater solidarity in British Empire than now. Knowing South Africa, he did not attach much importance to its flag controversy. South Africans as a whole were true to the Empire.

INDIAN WAR MEMORIAL.

Lord Birkenhead has left London to unveil the Indian War Memorial at Neuve Chapelle accompanied by Lord Hardinge, Lord Lloyd, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, General Sir Charles Anderson, Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Anderson, Major-General Sir Fabin Ware and a number of general officers connected with the Indian corps in France during war time.

The party will be joined at Lille by the Maharajah of Kapurthala, Rudyard Kipling and others.—Reuter.

TRAGIC TALE FROM SOLOMON ISLANDS.

WHITE AND NATIVE POLICE MURDERED

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Suva (Fiji).—News of the massacre of white and native police in Solomon Islands is contained in a radio message received by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

A trader arrived at Tulagi on board the steamer "Auks" and reported that the District Commissioner, cadey and 15 native policemen and crew of the vessel were murdered by bush natives on the northeast coast of Malaita Island; the bostswain of "Anks" and four wounded policemen were the sole survivors.—Reuter.

"DISHONEST AND ULTERIOR."

MR. DESAI ON COMPLAINANT'S MOTIVES

SHAMDASANI'S CASE AGAINST TATAS

The notices issued against certain Directors and Auditors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. at the instance of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the firm, were argued before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday afternoon.

After hearing arguments on both sides, the Majistrate reserved passing orders till Wednesday next.

Mr. Shamdasani arguing that the notices should be converted into summonses, said that in the first place the profits of the firm as shown in the balance sheets were false; secondly, that the amount of Rs. 2,39,158-8-4 shown as contingent liability in the balance sheet was not correct and thirdly that for the purposes of calculating Agent's Commission the bounties granted by Government had been treated as profits earned by the firm.

"FALSE" NET PROFIT.

Arguing on the first point Mr. Shamdasani contended that according to the terms of agreement the agents were to receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits of the firm. Calculating on the actual commission paid to the Agents the actual net profits should be twenty times the commission, namely Rs. 1,54,00,000. In the profit and loss account the net profit was shown as Rs. 146,'0,277 which Mr. Shamdasani held was false. In the same manner the net profit in the 1927 balance sheet was also alleged to be false.

Dwelling on the second point Mr. Shamdasani contended that on 31st March 1927 the firm had a contingent liability in respect of "arrears of cumulative preference dividends" of Rs. 1,89,83,476-7-0, The Company was contingently liable to this amount pursuant to the agreement between the holders of the second Preference shares and the firm which had been duly adopted by all the parties concerned and sanctioned by the High Court on 20-12-1926. The amount actually shown in the balance sheet under contingent liabilities was only Rs. 2,39,158-8-4. Thus Mr. Shamdasani alleged that the firm had concealed its contingent liabilities to the extenf of Rs. 1,87,43,317-14-8.

In regard to the third point Mr. Shamdasani argued that bounties were not profits earned by the Company but that they were gifts given to the firm and as such could not be treated as profits for the purposes of calculating Agent's Commission.

"FRAUD ON THE COURT."

Mr. Desai, the Defence Counsel, argued that the question whether the contingent liability should or should not be included in the balance sheet was purely a matter of construction to be placed on the order of the High Court. The firm had obtained expert advice on the point and decided not to show it in the balance sheet. According to their construction in view of the terms of the order of the High Court, the contingent liability had been wiped out and in its place another form of compensation had been accepted by the second preference shareholders. According to the terms of the agreement out of the Rs. 29 due on each share Rs. 3 were paid immediately and the balance of Rs. 26 with 4 per cent. interest was to be taken out of the future profits of the firm, if any. Thus that amount ceased to be a contingent liability and was nothing more than a dividend out of future profits.

In regard to the inclusion of bounties in profits, Mr. Desai said that it was absolute nonsense to say that bounties were gifts. It was an investment of the nation to maintain a vital industry. He did not say that it was profit earned by the firm but it was certainly an income to the Company.

Coming to the third point Mr. Desai pointed out that Mr. Shamdasani had made a mistake in two essential particulars in calculating the net profits of the firm. He assumed that as the Agents were paid a commission of 5 per cent. the net profits should be twenty times the commission. This assumption was utterly fallacious as the net profits for purpose of calculating commission were arrived at in a different manner, according to the terms of the agreement between the Company and the Agents of the firm. The Agreement was explicit as to the manner in which the net profits was to be arrived at for calculating commission, whereas the actual profit for purposes of divident was arrived at after making so many provisions which would not affect the agents. Those two profits were essentially different and hence Mr. Shamdasani's calculations based on the "twenty times" were false and could not stand.

"COMPLAINANT'S DISHONEST AND AND ULTERIOR MOTIVES."

"The whole of this is either a premeditated fraud on the Court or it is proceeding on ignorance" said Mr. Desai. Has the complainant produced any facts to show that the balance sheet was false or wilfully false or even know to be false? Mr. Desais held that it was purely a matter of constructing the words in the High Court order. The shareholders had waived and abandoned their claims to the arrears of dividend and complainant had the temerity to say that it had not been shown as contingent liability. Mr. Desai submitted that the complainant had launched this prosecution with dishonest and ulterior motives. As he had failed to establish a "prima facie" case Mr. Desai urged that the notices be discharged.

2,000-YEAR OLD COINS

UNIQUE FIND ON SALISBURY PLAIN

Rugby—Sixtyfour gold and silver coins considered by the British Museum authorities at least two thousand years old have been found in a flint receptacle on the Salisbury plain. The coins are oval and about the size of a farthing.—B. O. W.

BAN ON HINDU PROCESSIONS

CHINDWARA HINDUS PROTEST

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR

CHINDWARA, Oct. 7.

Great sensation and excitement is prevailing here since the evening of the 5th instant when the District Superintendent of Police in consultation with the District Magistrate promulgated an order under Sec. 30 (1) of the Police Act prescribing routes of the Kali and Durga processions and thus, by implication, prohibiting any procession to pass along the road past the mosque. The organisers of the Hindu procession tried to proceed by that route but were prevented by the police who advised the change of route. The order was received with feelings of resentment by the Hindus who refused to accept it and decided not to immerse the images until the order was cancelled. The images were accordingly kept in the public library building at which point the processions were stopped. The Hindus then sent telegrams of protest to His Excellency the Governor and the Home Member requesting them to intervene.

WANTED LICENSE FOR PROCESSION

Late in the night the D.S.P. with the approval of the District Magistrate promulgated another order under Sec. 30 (2) saying that the Kali images lodged in the library building should not be taken out in procession except under a license under Sec. 30 (3) of the Police Act. Feelings reached a higher degree of resentment when yesterday afternoon the D.S.P. again issued an order prohibiting the taking out of the Dasserah Rawan procession except under a license to be applied for. The Hindus cancelled this procession and resolved not to observe Dasserah festival. As no reply had been received to the previous telegrams to the following telegraphic representation was made to the Governor, the Home Member two Ministers and the Commissioner of the Division—

ORDER ILLEGAL AND UNCALLED FOR.

"More than three fourth of the population of Chhindwara consists of Hindus. The Mahomedan Mosque is situated in a respectable Hindu locality about two hundred feet from the public road to the east and about twenty feet from the main road to the north. The Ganapati processions attended by over 50,000 Hindus was allowed with the active help of the District Magistrate and the police to pass only 15 days ago with music along the road in front of the mosque. This procession was also allowed in previous years. This year the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the District Superintendent of Police closed the road for Kali and Durga processions on the Dasserah Day. The authorities have no objection to the passing of the procession by the main road which is only 20 feet from the mosque. Processions have been stopped by the police from proceeding by the public road in front of the mosque. The Hindus strongly protested against the District authorities' illegal and uncalled for order. There has been no representation from the Mahomedans and no apprehension of any breach of the peace. Nearly half the town has been evacuated on account of plague.

ORDER AT ELEVENTH HOUR.

The traditional Rawan procession was also stopped by the authorities the next day by insisting on the taking out of licenses at the eleventh hour. For these reasons the Dussearh festival has not been observed. Feelings among the Hindus have been greatly roused. The Hindus contend that their right of public way should be maintained on festival and other occasions and processions with music should be allowed to pass. The images have not been immersed but have been kept in a building at the point where the processions have been stopped. There has been no violence or disobedience on the part of the Hindus. We respectfully pray for intervention and await orders."

A public meeting of Hindus has been announced to be held this evening to consider the situation.—A. P.

STATE AID TO UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from page 9.)

he no encroachment on the right of election.

The Minister for Education granted that, speaking logically, the amendment would seem necessary, but the provision to that effect was deleted by the Select Committee by way of concession to a disqualified Fellow. He, therefore, opposed the amendment. He, however, expressed his willingness to accept the amendment if it was agreeable to the House.

The amendment was carried.

NOMINATIONS ON SYNDICATE.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved that the Chancellor shall nominate three members on the Syndicate to represent special interests.

The Minister contended that the amendment was out of order in so far as a similar amendment was moved and withdrawn in the first reading of the Bill. The contention was upheld and the amendment ruled out of order.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav moved an amendment that the Syndicate should include three persons nominated by the Chancellor from among the Fellows.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani held that the amendment sought to introduce a new principle, namely, the nomination of members on the Syndicate which was an executive body. Even in Municipalities and Local Boards there were no nominees of Government on the executive committees of those bodies.

Mr. Noor Mohamad supported the amendment, adding that the nominations on the Syndicate would conduce to the increased efficiency of that body. There were six nominated members on the Syndicate of the London University.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar opposed the amendment.

"A VERY VICIOUS PRINCIPLE."

The Minister for Education opposed the amendment and observed that never in the history of the University was there any nomination on the Syndicate. The speaker called the principle of nomination a very vicious principle.

The amendment was ultimately thrown out in the division.

Prof. Hamil moved that the Rector, if any, otherwise the Vice-Chancellor, should be the Chairman of the Academic Council.

Mr. Swaminarayan characterised the amendment as a mischievous attempt to centralize the power in a salaried officer as the Rector was going to be.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

CANCELLATION OF DEGREES.

Clause 31 of the Bill lays down the method of the cancellation of degrees and the like, and their restoration and Mr. Swaminarayan moved an amendment that the cancellation be effected by the votes of three-fourths of the Fellows of the Senate, and not by two-thirds as provided for in the clause. The grave offence in these ways, Mr. Swaminarayan remarked, would be a political offence, and hence the propriety of his amendment.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar supported the amendment.

Opposing the amendment, Prof. Hamil told the House that in the whole history of the University there had been only two cases in which the degrees were cancelled. The degrees-holders concerned were charged with complicity in a murder and there had hitherto been no cases on grounds of political offence.

The amendment was defeated.

GENERLA FEE FUND.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved that in the General Fee Fund, the Government shall contribute annually towards the recurring expenditure of the University a sum equal to the amount of the Grant-in-aid, contributions, and donations provided for in the Budget for the current year.

The Minister moved another amendment that Government shall contribute a sum of rupees 117,000 per annum to be utilized towards the recurring expenditure of the University.

Mr. S. K. Bole suggestd that a special tax should be levied on the intelligentsia in the Presidency. There was no question of democracy in the matter so far as the University Bill was concerned. There was no democracy, but it was all hypocrisy.

Mr. P. J. Marzban supported Mr. Munshi's amendment.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, speaking on the amendment, observed that hitherto the University had hoarded money like a miser. In his opinion the University required a complete overhauling.

MINISTER ATTACKED.

The speaker accused the Minister of not having done his duty in the matter of primary education. The Minister had not recognized the statutory responsibility on the Government to advance primary education. It was the duty of the Minister to look to the education of poor people before spending money lavishly on higher education. The Minister's amendment, which was accepted by Mr. K. M. Munshi, was finally carried.

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

The clause 39 refers to the method and conditions of the affiliation of a college to the university and lays down that the Syndicate shall report to the Senate as to the fulfilment of those conditions by the College applying for affiliation.

The Legal Remembrancer moved an amendment that the Senate after such an enquiry by the Syndicate shall record their opinion on the matter and not grant or refuse the application for affiliation as provided for in the Bill.

This was detracting from the power and authority of the Senate and the popular side of the House had really a grievance against the principle involved in the amendment.

Mr. Swaminarayan vehemently protested against any detraction from the authority of the Senate. He appealed to the Minister to shake off the influence of the Government over him and effect a real democratisation of the University.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav supported the amendment.

Prof. Hamil observed that the retention of the power of affiliation in the hands of the Government would certainly add to the efficiency of the institutions wishing to be affiliated to the University. The amendment was carried.

The House then rose for the day..

SERVANTS AS CONTRACTORS

QUESTIONS ABOUT DEVELOPMENT DEPT

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

The question time in the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day was a little livelier than usual. Mr. G. J. Patel of Ahmedabad had asked the Government to place on the table a list of persons who were in the service of the Bombay Development Department and who were instrumental in obtaining contracts from the Department after severing their connection with it.

The General Member in his reply stated that no persons who were in the service of the Department were instrumental in obtaining contracts. Three persons viz. Messrs. G. Drake, B. R. Sahani and Sajgram Sharma were given contracts for works after they had severed their connection with the Department.

UNDER SECRETARY BECOMES CONTRACTOR.

It also appeared that Mr. D. R. Vaidya who worked as a part time Under-Secretary had, during leave prepatory to his resignation, some interest in the firm of Messrs. Gaya and Company who obtained chawl contracts in December 1922 to the extent of nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. Mr. Vaidya had the permission of the Government to do private practice during that leave. His son's name appeared in the contract documents as a partner in the firm. The relationship was not known to the Government when the contracts were given nor was it known when Mr. Vaidya acquired an interest in the firm.

"NAV GUJARAT'S" SERVICES

APPRECIATED BY PRINCE AND PEOPLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Nav Gujarat" is a Nationalist weekly of Baroda, conducted by a Gujarati lawyer, lover of khadi, and servant of the people. Hence the paper is very popular amongst the masses; but is viewed with disfavour by the bureaucracy! The writer has seen its various numbers since the devastating floods, and has gathered from those as well as from the leading lights of Baroda, how faithfully and fearlessly the "Nav Gujarat" has discharged its obligations to the Ruler and the Ruled. Recently, there was a public meeting held at Baroda to put on record the invaluable services rendered by "Nav Gujarat" before, during and after the Floods, to thank the paper publicly, and to urge the people to give increased support to their popular weekly, the "Nav Gujarat." A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the Editor of the paper and to the Dewan of Baroda. It is a happy sign of the times, that in this graceful function the Prince and the people joined together. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Purohit, whereas the speakers on the resolution included Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaikwad, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Nagarseth Maganbhai, Gohar Ali Vakil, Ganesh Sane, Tarmahomed Memon, and Solochna Ben Desai. Fortified with such splendid support, it is hoped that "Nav-Gujarat" will increase its usefulness manifold.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"HE DIED AT A CRITICAL MOMENT."

TURKISH PAPERS ON ZAGHLUL'S DEATH.

A special correspondent of "Assiyeat" informs that paper from Constantinople, that the Egyptian subjects and holiday-makers now in Turkey were shocked by the sorrowful news of Zaghlul Pasha's death. The Turks were also affected by the news and Turkish papers expressed their grief over this loss and paid homage to the great Egyptian in their next day's issues.

The "Milliat," writes:—

"Saad Zaghlul Pasha was the man who started the Nationalist movement in Egypt. While carrying on this movement and trying to make it a success he had to suffer heavily. But continuous sufferings and hardships could not deter him from his purpose. He received his education at "Ah Azhar" but soon after his education he gave up his turban and put on a Fez."

After giving a brief accounts of his life long activities the paper adds

"No doubt these few words are not enough to make our readers understand his great personality, but it is not easy to summarise the lifework of this Great Egyptian who had consecrated his life to the cause of Egyptian Independence."

The "Vaqt" after giving a lengthy account of his life, and describing the present political situation in Egypt writes "Zaghlul died at a critical moment. It is now that the complicated Egyptian problems are nearing solution. He was problems are nearing solution. He was Egypt's hope, because Britain is going to reopen the discussion and it was he who could have united all the parties in Egypt."

The 'Afsham" mourns his loss to Egypt and hopes that the Egyptian dispute would be settled amicably.

TODAY'S COTTON BUREAU REPORT

(By Dravin B. Divanji).

Once again the curtain will be raised in America to-day and the world will be asked to watch the third act of the drafa which is for some years past being performed in America between the months of July and December, and which during all the stages of its performance brings upon the actors who are legion, atleast on many of them, the miseries of 'cruel fate' which drags them into these melodramas of the mid summer cotton markets.

But concerned as I am with the drama itself rather than with its actors, I am prompted by a silent study of facts and figures to place before the people interested in the cotton trade as such my views on the present day cotton market as a dispassionate and close observer of its fast changing panorama.

With this little prelude which is necessary for a man who wants to make an intrusion in the sphere of activities where he has no interest either 'long' or 'short' I shall try to explain the factors which would influence the future course of the price level in the light of information so far received since the publication of the last Bureau Report; this Bureau Report showed the condition of the crop at 56.1 per cent. and the indicated yield of 12,692,000 bales linteres excluding.

July and August are considered the trying months for American Cotton Crop, and we have seen how far the crop has been affected during these months by the then prevailing conditions. We have also seen that as a result of inclement weather prevailing during August Government had had to reduce the crop estimate and put it at the low figure of 12,692,000 bales. Whether this low figure was justifiably arrived at or not it is not for me to judge at the present moment. I shall only try to see whether the weather conditions that prevailed during the last month have marred the crop or have given a healthy tone to its progress.

From the informations so far received from America, we know that weather conditions have not been very ideal nor have they been very bad. For on the one part one authority estimates the crop at 13,800,000 bales and on the other part another authority estimates the crop at 12,158,000 bales, both of which show that information about the crop is really two sided. Taking all the estimates so far received, and striking an average we arrive at the general guess of 13,143,000 bales for to-day's Bureau Report; whether this figure will be confirmed by the Bureau Report or not will be seen before the gong strikes the hour of our going to bed to-day.

In the meantime it is necessary to remark that in all cables that we have so far received since the publication of the last Bureau Report, we have not heard of "boll weevil" although inclement weather was reported in many sections of the cotton belt which would intensify the crop killing activities of the weevil.

As a matter of fact the crop does not seem to have been killed for all the estimates excepting two are above 13 million bales while the last Bureau Report estimated the crop at only 12,692,000 bales. Thus an addition of nearly 500,000 bales will be made in the estimated yield should the Bureau Report confirm the figure, and we have no reason to see why the Bureau report should show a figure appreciably different from what the people generally guess. In this connection it is necessary to remark that mid summer estimates of the Government hvae been often much less than the final yield of the crop; be that as it may; what I am at present concerned with is this that supposing Government comes out with only 12 1-2 million bales, would the present price level be maintained. This is a question which can never be answered definitely unless one possesses powers to know the future. An answer can however be made by hedging it with the usual "ifs" and "buts." And I shall presently show that any advance from the present level is—absolutely unwarranted and must brek should it ever occur through the mad fury of the speculators.

Carry over 31-7-26 (Hesters) 5,639,000 bales.

Crop 1926-27 (linters included) 19,400,000 bales.

Crop 1927-28 (estimate) 12,500,000 bales

Linters say, 900,000 bales.

Two Crops 38,439,000 bales.

Last year's consumption 17,428,000 bales

Supply 1927-28 21,011,000 bales.

With 21,011,000 bales for the world to absorb during the ensuing season, we do not think any substantial rise in prices should take place, and when I give this opinion, I take into consideration the fact that last season in Europe Japan and even in our country itself East Indian Cotton was largely displaced by Americans owing to the comparatively high prices of cotton. If we take this figure more 600,000, the world consumption will be reduced of the ton, as the Indian Cr very large.

In face of this of cotton availab would be frenzied f taken unwarrantedly at present obtains.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 8TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you possess in a small degree nimbleness of thought and facility of expression. This makes you unfit to be a leader in politics, but you can be an excellent follower of an excellent leader, because you are cunning enough to take his worthy lead, do "joohukum" and seizing a golden opportunity, cast off your guru like old clothes and set up yourself as a tin god. In social matters you pose yourself as a reformer, advocating widow remarriage, abolition of child marriages, etc. But, of course, this is advocated by you for the benefit of the world at large, and not for your own family or relatives, as generally happens in the case of our present-day megaphonic leaders. You have a "single track" mind, and therefore escape several disasters simply by the mercy of Providence, just as a railway train running on a single track is providentially saved from being wrecked at the nick of time. No doubt you have received (and will, in future, receive) hard blows from a cruel Fate. You whine and wail, but conveniently forget that there are millions and multi-millions of persons who are dealt with much more severely by a more cruel Fate and, any one of whom, therefore, would be too pleased to exchange your "lot" with his or her (of course you retaining your sex) were it possible. Shirley has wisely said: "There is no armour against fate: Death lays his icy hand on Kings: Sceptres and crown, must trumble down,—And in the dust be equal made, with the poor crooked scythe and spade." You are very anxious to know of your love affairs. Well, truth to tell, your love episode is on the whole encouraging and enviable, in your youth as well as advanced age; but in the last few years, that is in the evening, or rather the night, of your life your married life will be like that of a pair of Brahmini ducks who are seen in pairs during the day but at night occupy opposite banks of the river giving forth their melancholy wailing cry of "chukwah-chukwi", the name by which they are known among Indians. They are supposed to be the incarnation of the souls of lovers condemned by a cruel Fate to pass their nights apart. In the evening of your life, owing to great misunderstanding and clash you will leave separately—a judicious separation, not "judicial separation," while you have become father of several children and grand-father of a couple of children!

A Magnificent Production

OF

THE ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION

Dr. RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S WORLD FAMOUS PLAY

'SACRIFICE'

FEATURING

Zubeida Banu, Sulochana, Jal Khambata, Vithal, Jani Babu.

Commencing 15th October

AT THE

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD.

THE DIVALI SPORTS. 1927.

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Athletic Sports will be held in aid of The Flood Relief Fund, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22nd and 23rd October, 1927, on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground.

EVENTS.

Open to all Hindus.

1. One Mile Cycle Race.
2. One Mile Flat Race.
3. 120 Yards Hurdle Race.
4. Wide Jump.
5. High Jump.
6. 1|4 Mile Flat Race.
7. 100 Yards Flat Race.

Open to Members only.

8. Three-Legged Race.
9. Floin and Coin.
10. Throwing the Cricket Ball.

Open to Hindu Children under 8.

11. Egg and Spoon.
12. 50 Yards Flat Race.

Open to all Hindu Children between 8 and 14.

13. 100 Yards Race.
14. Sack Race.

Open to Hindu Ladies.

15. Thread and Needle Race.
16. Musical Chair.
17. Observation Race.
18. Target Shooting with Tennis Balls.
19. Dictation Race.
20. Potato Race.

For Members only.

21. Tug of War.

Open to servants of the P. J. H. Gymkhana.

22. Servant's Race.
23. Chetty Breaking for Members over 40 years.

For each event, entrance fee of Re. 1 only will be charged. Those desirous of taking part in more than Five events will be charged only Rs. 5. No Entry fee will be charged for Ladies and Children.

Entries should be sent to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries on or before the 15th October 1927 along with the entrance fees.

In case of large entries, heats will be run on the morning of the 20th and 21st October 1927.

Sports will commence at 3 p.m. (S.T.) precisely on both days.

Handsome Prizes will be awarded to first and second places.

In all cases of dispute, the decision of the Chief Judge shall be final.

Admission fee to witness the sports will be as follows:—

Daily Ticket for Non-Members Re. 1.
Daily Tickets for Members As. 8.
Daily Ticket for Ladies and Children As. 4.

All the collections will be sent to the Flood Relief Fund, after deducting the necessary expenses.

J. S. SHROFF,
P. R. DALVIE,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE

(Continued from Page 8).

the third criterion of an efficient second line.

Thus all the three criteria of an efficient second line fail to be satisfied, and the public can judge the intrinsic value of the Report of the Committee from the foregoing argument. Yet, the members of the Assembly desire that the Government should accept these worthless recommendations of the Committee, which the astute Government by their Resolution on the subject have accepted with certain modifications, and have thus succeeded in postponing the nationalization of the Army till Doomsday!

(To be continued.)

ELECTIRICATION OF RYS.

MOVE IN CALCUTTA.

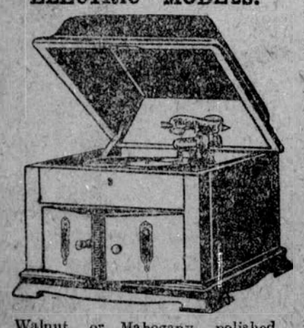
CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

In connection with the scheme of electrification of the suburban railways, Mr. J. N. Ray, member of the Railway Board, with Major Gordon, Railway Engineer, visited Hooghly, Barrackpur and other suburban municipalities and held conferences with the collectors, chairmen and members of the municipalities.

The scheme, it is stated, will cost ten million pounds and take three years to complete.—Free Press.

FOR SALE
TARPAULINS
AND
CANVAS
of all kinds and sizes,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.
Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

STEVEN'S
LIFTS
Over 1000 fixed in London, Manchester and Glasgow, &c., &c.
Estimate will be submitted on application.
SOLE AGENTS TO :—
A. & P. Steven Ltd.,
GLASGOW.
GARLICK & Co.
Engineers and IronFounders,
Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

PRIMAPHONES
ELECTRIC MODELS.

Walnut or Mahogany polished cabinets equipped with the World Renowned PATENT MOTOPHONE ELECTRIC MOTOR, the most reliable and perfect Electric Motor, specially manufactured for Gramophones under Letters PATENT with eight British and other PATENTS, working on Direct Drive System on all Currents and Voltages from 50 to 250 Currents either A. C. or D. C. without the help of resistance and most economical in consumption, taking Current equal to 16 C. P lamp.
Model No. 225 Price Rs. 250/-
Delivered free to any Railway Station in India.
Sole Distributors :—
Bombay Phono & General Agency,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address :—PRIMAPHON

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

SITUATION AT KHARAGPUR

MOVE FOR ENQUIRY

SPECIAL OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

In connection with the retrenchment of the workshop employees of B. N. Railway and the reported statement of the President of the Labour Union, Kharagpur, that a general strike would be declared unless the authorities cancelled their order, the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in a communique says that, in order to allay any feeling that the employees have been unfairly treated on the matter, he has advised the Government of India that he proposes to nominate one of his senior officers not connected with the workshops to examine the question. It is understood that the Government of India are in agreement with the proposal and the proposed inquiry will be taken in hand when the officer selected by the Government of India has been nominated.—A. P.

WORKERS TO SUPPORT STRIKE

UNION'S PROMISE TO MR. GIRI

DONGARGARH, Oct. 7.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Workmen's Union, visited during his tour on the line Raipur and Dongargarh and was received by he workers belonging to the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Mr. Giri after he had a talk with the local railway union officials and workers, was promised of entire support of workers if the Union declares general strike on the Bengal Nagpur Railway at a moment's notice.

Mr. Giri has proceeded to Nagpur where he will address labour meetings to support the Kharagpur workmen and enlist public sympathy in case of a general strike.—Free Press.

KHARAGPUR WORKSHOP NOT OPENED

MUKUNDLAL SIRKAR'S WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 7.

Although the authorities in charge of the Railway Workshops at Kharagpur originally planned to reopen the workshops today, they abstained from carrying out that plan after abstained from carrying srdl plan after having noticed the determined of the workers expressed at various meetings yesterday that they would stand to the last, until their comrades who were given notices were reinstated.

LIKELY EFFECTS OF POVERTY.

About 15,000 workers assembled to-day at the maidan in front of the recreation grounds and expressed their indignation at the obstincy of the railway company in not yet settling the retrenchment question to the satisfaction of the Union. They also warned Government that the railway administration would be held responsible if there was any disturbance or riot or loot in the near future, as the workers had come to such a stage of poverty caused by the non-receipt of wages for more than two months.

NEUTRALITY OF LOCAL POLICE.

Mr. Mukundalal Sircar said that it was wrong on the part of Government to congratulate itself for maintenance of peace. He said, that the claim for maintenance of peace could more reasonably be put forward by the Labour Union. He confessed however that the local police maintained so far absolute neutrality. But the duty of the Government did not end there. He asked whether it was not the duty of Government to come to the rescue of the men when thousands of them, above bodied as they were, were being driven to desperate straits.

Mr. Mukundalal Sircar and a few delegates of the Union are leaving tonight for Madras to interview the labour leaders there.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY ORDER

POSTMAN'S SENTENCE REDUCED IN APPEAL

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, Hon. Justices Patker and Baker disposed of the appeal filed by Sitaram Bapuji, a postman who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri for forgery and criminal breach of trust.

On 10th January 1927, Vishram Hari, sent a money order for Rs. 18 from the village of Lodha to his father Hari at Kacheri. The moneyorder was given to the accused for delivery to him but he brought it back saying that the payee is not found. Finally he produced a receipt purporting to have been signed by Hari.

Subsequently the remitter wrote to his father enquiring about the payment when the latter denied any knowledge of it. The police then started enquiries and the accused was arrested.

Their Lordship's confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to 3 years' hard labour.

NO PART-TIME DEAN

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA'S SERVICES TO CONTINUE

CORPORATION REJECTS DR VIEGAS' SUGGESTION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation resolved to continue the services of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Govardhandas College for afurther period of three years, on the recommendation of the Medical Relief Committee. Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that both these institutions should be in charge of a full-ime Secretary and the Dean should be only a part-time officer, as in his opinion Rs. 2,500 a month on a single officer was too large an amount to spend. He did not succeed in his attempt, Dr Javle, Mr. Boman-Behram and Mr. Balubhai Desai and others having spoken in favour of the Medical Relief Committee's recommendation.

OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

The Corporation also agreed to the following proposition moved by Dr. J. N. Choksey, Dr. Mistry's motion to refer it back to the Law and Procedure Committee having failed:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that time has arrived when the power of appointing temporarily or permanently the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and the Hydraulic Engineer should vest entirely in the Corporation and should not be subject to confirmation by Government and that therefore the President be requested to approach Government to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEWAN'S SPEECH AT DASERAH SESSION

MYSORE, Oct. 7.

The Dasera session of the Mysore Representative Assembly commenced to-day at the Jagamohan Palace pavilion. There was a large attendance of members and the visitors galleries were crowded. Addressing the members, Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan made touching references to the manifestations of loyalty and devotion made by members of every class and creed all over the state during the recent observances connected with the attainment of the silver jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja's reign, and by special command conveyed to them the Maharaja's expressions of deep gratitude and sincere appreciation in this regard.

Coming to the Viceregal visit, the Dewan said that no other Viceroy came into such close contact with the masses as did Lord Irwin while here, and as a true friend and far-seeing statesman, His Excellency's name would long be cherished by the people of Mysore. He announced, amidst applause, that the High Level Canal under the Krishnarajsagara, the largest irrigation projected in the State, had been permitted to be named after His Excellency Lord Irwin. The Dewan then referred to the various problems of health, education, irrigation, railways and industries, and other questions engaging the serious attention of the Government, and in gratefully acknowledging the reduction of the subsidy to the Government of India, he expressed the view that "our annual budgets may now be considered as having been stabilised without our having to lean largely upon reserves."—A. P.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 8.)

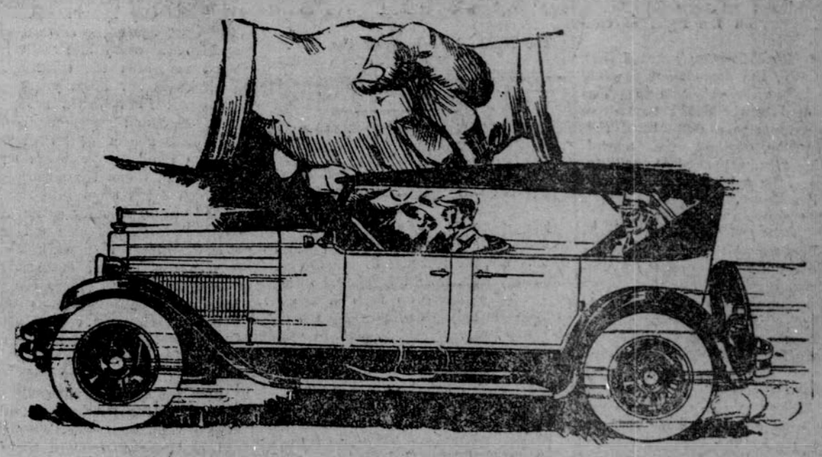
the Indian Princes. I had suggested the formation of a Privy Council of 25 which 10 members were to be elected by the elected members of the two Houses of the Central Legislature, and 5 by the Provincial Legislatures, the remaining being in equal numbers nominated by the Chamber of Princes and the Viceroy. A Privy Council so composed should not contain in a preponderating measure the representatives of any class or interest, but the question of its constitution is one of detail. The question is whether the creation of a Privy Council would not be the real solution of the Princes' problem in India. It has been the solution in England, though its creation was no doubt due to an accident, but its retention upto date has not been purely accidental. The Privy Council in England at one time took the place of Parliament, but, as the power of Parliament grew, the power of the Privy Council correspondingly diminished, and as the British Parliament has now assumed full sovereign rights, the power of the Privy Council has been reduced almost to nothing, being only confined to a few ceremonial occasions which do not affect the well-being of the nation. The development of Parliamentary Institutions in India would take a similar course. The Privy Council w[illegible] in the commencement be a purely [illegible]dy, but a body upon whose ad[illegible]y will ordinarily act. If. i[illegible]evelopment of the consti[illegible]he powers of the Legis[illegible] to cover terri[illegible]ian Princes, [illegible]n the question [illegible]ot be discussed. [illegible]on of the Indian [illegible] be upon the lines [illegible]nt of India Act, then it is clear that the new Reforms Act will only deal with British India and leave out of consideration Feudatory States. In that case, are the Feudatory States to remain where they are, open to the attack of the new Assembly and likewise open to the increasing hostility of their own people?

GROUNDLESS FEAR.

The shock of reforms would not only galvanize the British proletariat, but would find its strong repercussion in the Indian States. The discontent in British India is finding its reflex in the Indian States and it is only a question of time that the subjects of Indian States would force the hands of their rulers to give them the same measures of reforms as are likely to be accorded to British India In that case the position of the Indian Princes would be very parlous, because as in the British Constitution the King is only a pensioner of the State, so in the Indian Constitution the Indian Princes would be no more than mere pensioners of Government. That this is their ultimate fate admits of no doubt: It may be retarded but cannot be defeated. But if the Princes act betimes and take counsel with their best advisors to reform their government and establish a link both with the Viceroy and with the Indian Legislature through the medium of a Privy Council then there is every hope that their dignity and position is not likely to be severely interfered with for a long time to come. I have not yet heard any objections from any quarters to my scheme. In very high quarters my scheme has received unqualified support. The only opposition I have received is from ill-informed members of the Legislative Assembly who are afraid of any change because they fear that it may somehow, sometime, in some manner, detract from them their ultimate authority. But as I have stated before this fear is absolutely groundless and it is now so realized by the majority of the elected members who have promised me support in case my resolution comes up for disscussion.

But the resolution is intended in the interests of India as a whole and unless the Princes evince an interest in the creation of a Privy Council, it is not likely to come into existence. because the Privy Council would establish a nexus between the Viceroy and themseves upon which the Princes are entitled and bound to be consulted. I have wondered why the Princes' Chamber have not taken up this question and passe a resolution, though I fear that a resolution passed by the Chamber would have increased the hostility which was at one time manifested towards my resolution on the ground that I was trying to set up a machinery for safe-guarding of the rotten houses of the Indian Princes. As the Statutory Commission is now in sight, this question cannot brook further delay and I suggest that a few Princes should immediately take action and examine the scheme with a view to its adoption or rejection.

(To Be Continued).

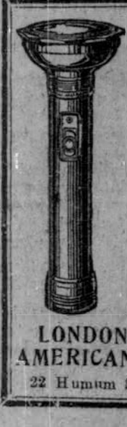

Where Pride and Pocketbook
Clasp Hands
The notable beauty of line, of color, of appointments in the new Dodge Brother Motor Car is immediately apparent even to the most fastidious.
The thrifty investor likewise enjoys fullest satisfaction with this car. Behind its striking beauty is that exceptional hidden value for which Dodge Brothers Motor Cars have always been world-famous.
Twenty five per cent increase in fuel economy, added to light, sturdy construction, keeps operating costs low and insures long life.
Genuine pride of ownership is combined with sound investment value.
Touring Car .. .. .. Rs 3,750;
Special Touring Car .. .. Rs. 3,850;
Sport Touring Car .. .. Rs. 4,100;
7 Passenger Special Touring Car .. Rs. 4 650;
7 Passenger Limousine .. .. Rs. 5,150;
Delivered Bombay.
Sole Agents :—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.
16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Branches AT LAHORE, KARACHI and NAGPUR.
DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS

(Pitamber & Co.)

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Hull.
October 18/6 19/6 20/6 21/6
Nov/Dec. 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/
Jan/Mar. 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/
London.
October 15/6 16/6 17/6 18/6
November 16/ 17/ 18/ 19/
December 16/6 17/6 18/6 19/6
Liverpool.
October 17/6 18/6 19/6 20/6
November 16/6 17/6 18/6 19/6
Dec. Feb. 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/
March 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/
Marseilles.
October 15/6 16/6 17/6 18/6
November 16/ 17/ 18/ 19/
December 16/6 17/6 18/6 19/6
Antwerp.
October 17/6. 18/6 19/6 20/6
Nov./Dec. 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/
Jan./Mar. 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/
Rotterdam Hamburg. Bremen.
October 17/6 18/6 19/6 20/6
November 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/
December 17/6 18/6 19/6 20/6
January 19/ 20/ 21/ 22/
Feb./Mar. 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/
Havre.
October 20/ 21/ 22/ 23/
Nov& Dec.. 19/ 20/ 21/ 22/
Dunkirk.
Oct./Dec. 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/
Jan./Mar. 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/
Barcelona.
Nov./Dec. 20/ 21/ 22/ 23/
Genoa Naples. Leghorn.
November 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/
Forward 19/ 20/ 21/ 22/
Trieste Venice.
October 16/6 17/6 19/ 20/
November 17/6 18/6 20/ 21/
New York.
Forward 18/6 19/6 21/ 22/
October 15/
Remarks:—Market quiet.


EVEREADY
Search-Lights
Flash-Lights
Torches
Focussing
Light-Range
200 to 1,500 feet.
LONDON, EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
22 Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Free Advice
COUPON
Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products
Address enquiries to:—
The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."
Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50YEARS
AND
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & COY LTD.
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c. in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and you need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in heat LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES: ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7 Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A, Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector. Vellore—Done me considerable good S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents: Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

A BITTER ENEMY of FEVER

MIRACULOUS
FEVER MIXTURE

(Registered No. 171.)

Utterly eradicates all kinds of fever in six hours and restores energy.
Price per bottle annas 12
3 botties Rs. 2/-
One dozen bottles Rs. 7/-
POSTAGE EXTRA.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Ask for our free Catalogue of medicines
UNJHA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
1, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO,
Girgaum Back Road.

Nature's Signals!

Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy settlings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate the weakened kidneys, and make life worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

Send for FREE COPY of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.431 Bombay, or P.Bx 104 Calcutta.

EMPEROR GEORGE V'S.
HOROSCOPE MAKER.
GOVT ASTROLOGER
Pdt. K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S
BASHI KARAN KAVACHA.
If not benefitted, MONEY REFUNDED
We send a letter of Guarantee.
The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and every thing he likes. Price Rs. 8-12.
Dhanada Kavacha .. .. Rs 8-8-0.
Sarba Sidhikabacha .. .. Rs. 9-0-0
The Calcutta Astrological Syndicate,
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PRESIDENCY.

SCHEMES OF EXPANSION.

GOVT. UNABLE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

The Primary Education Act which was designed to provide for compulsory education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in this Presidency was passed in February 1923. For various reasons District Local Boards did not begin to put it into operation in their areas until May 1925. Since then 22 out of 27 District Local Boards have taken over control of primary education. Five District Local Boards, four in the Northern Division and one in Sind, have yet to take over. 50 Municipalities have also been authorised by Government to manage their own schools under the Act. Thus the total number of Local Authorities to date is 72, of which 22 are District Local Boards and 50 Municipalities.

With a view to carrying out the objects of the Act, a number of Local Authorities have formulated schemes of expansion of primary education, mostly on a voluntary basis. The schemes submitted by them to Government for sanction hitherto number 44. The total recurring cost to Government involved by all these schemes is likely to be Rs. 8,85,000 in all (about Rs. 3,89,000 for thirteen compulsory education schemes and Rs. 4,96,000 for 31 schemes of expansion on a voluntary basis).

22 SCHEMES SANCTIONED.

Of these schemes, Government have already sanctioned 22 schemes involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 3,10,000 to Government, 17 being schemes of District Local Boards, all for expansion on a voluntary basis, and five of Municipalities, one on a voluntary and four on a compulsory basis, the recurring cost to Government for the last mentioned four schemes being Rs. 15,647 Two schemes on a voluntary basis submitted by School Boards have had to be refused sanction by Government as in one case the Local Authority did not approve of the scheme submitted by its School Board and in the second case the Local Authority was unwilling to bear its share of cost. The remaining 20 schemes involving a recurring expenditure of over 5-3/4 lakhs to Government are under the consideration of either Government or the Director of Public Instruction Nine of these schemes are for compulsory education and involve a recurring liability of approximately Rs. 3-3/4 laks to Government (4 schemes of District Local Boards and 5 schemes of Local Authority Municipalities involving an annual expenditure to Government of Rs. 2,28,000 and Rs. 1,47,000 respectively).

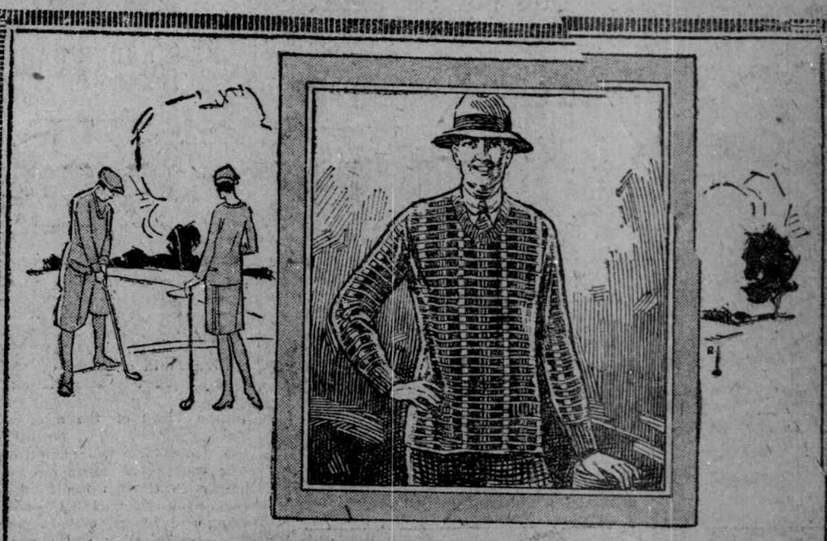
TOTAL LIABILITY OF GOVT.—21 LAKHS.

As stated above, the total annual cost to Government is Rs. 3,10,000 on account of the schemes already sanctioned and Rs. 5-3/4 lakhs on account of the schemes now under consideration by Government or the Director of Public Instruction, i.e., Rs. 8,85,000 in all, Rs 3,89,000 out of this amount being on account of compulsoy education schemes proper. Local Authorities will doubtless send in further sdhemes for consideration hereafter during this or next year. Most of the Distrirt Docal Boards have levied additional taxation under the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1923, and it is understood that they propose to spend from the income of this taxation Rs. 8-1 lakhs next year for schemes of expansion on a voluntary or compulsory basis. As the subvention by Government is double the expenditure incurred by District Local Boards, a provision of Rs. 16-1/2 lakhs is likely to be reqnired in next year's Provincial Budget on account of the schemes of District Local Boards. It is also reported that Local Authority Municipalities propose to spend Rs. 9 lakhs next year for similar schemes. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 4-1/2 lakhs to Government. Thus the total liability of Government for next year on this account is likely to amount to Rs. 21 lakhs, and the Director of Public Instruction has therefore asked for a total provision of 21 lakhs for this purpose in next year's budget.

Since the passing of the Primary Education Act in 1923 Government have provided for Primary Education in the Presidency excluding Bombay City an additional recurring allotment of about Rs. 24 lakhs. From this about Rs. 11-1/2 lakhs has been utilised for grants to Local Authorities in connection with the revision of pay of primary teachers including the cost on account of the special pay to Head Masters and 1st Assistants in accordance with the Surve Committee's recommendations. An amount of about Rs. 3 lakhs has also been used to meet the share of Government on account of normal increase in expenditure of Local Authorities. Rs. 5-1/2 lakhs, has, moreover, been pledged for new expenditure arising out of the transfer of control to Local Authorities, e.g., grants to District Local Boards on account of non-Local Authority Municipal schools at 2/3rds instead of 1/2 rate. Thus Rs. 4 lakhs only out of the total extra provision of Rs. 24 lakhs can be used for schemes including those which have been already sanctioned by Government, and which have entailed on Government an expenditure of a little over Rs. 3 lakhs. Hence an extra allotment of Rs. 17 lakhs is likely to be required in next year's budget to make up the Rs. 21 lakhs asked for by the Director of Public Instruction for schemes of expansion.

STRAITENED FINANCES.

The finances of the Presidency are at present must straitened, party on account of the gradual loss in Excise Revenue during the last few years. Government find it impossible to provide additional funds for schemes of expansion for some years to come, unless the Legislature are ready to provide funds by fresh taxation Government consider it desirable to apprise Local Authorities of the present financial position of the Presidency in order that any possible misunderstanding and disappointment on their part due to the withholding of Government sanction to the schemes of expansion submitted by them should be avoided.



LALIMLI
PURE WOOL
PULLOVERS

If you have not yet had an opportunity of inspecting these Lalimli Pullovers, you should write for free sample patterns immediately.

You will be surprised at the number of very artistic designs to choose from at really remarkably low prices. Every Lalimli garment is of course guaranteed 100% Pure Wool.

LADIES—
V. Shape Neck—Bust sizes 30" to 44"
Prices from Rs. 9/8/- to Rs. 14/12/0 each.
Roll Collar—Bust sizes 30" to 44"
Prices from Rs. 9/12/- to Rs. 15/-/- each.

MENS—
V. Shape Neck—Chest sizes 30" to 44"
Prices from Rs. 9/8/- to Rs. 15/-/- each.
Roll Collar—Chest sizes 30" to 44"
Prices from Rs. 9/12/- to Rs. 15/4/- each.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
All fabrics bearing this Trade Mark are Guaranteed 100% PURE WOOL

Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from—
Messrs Samuel Fitze and Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, Opposite Head Office Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co, Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co. operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs Varmuldas Rancordas & Sons, Outside Punch Roova Gate, Ahmedabad. Messrs Kapadia & Co, 23, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2

Manufactured by:-
The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.)
POST BOX No. 5, CAWNPORE

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life-Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life-Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, E, Beadon Street Room No. 11, Calcutta. V. P. allowed.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS MAGAZINE

This is a State Railways magazine—or His Majesty's Railways Magazine. Nothing to do with Indian States—this volume one, is the offspring of the august Imperial Government's wealthy Publicity Department. Prosperous-looking, well padded with the advertisements of British firms, printed at the "Times of India" Press on heavy art paper it has all the weight of Indian gold in British hands behind its imposing torso. Says H. E. The Viceroy in a letter reproduced in the frontispiece. "...and I hope that future years will see the constant maintenance of the high traditions that the Indian Railways have established." His Excellency can but know of special saloons and the officious attentions of Railway servants. Therefore, he may speak of the "high traditions of the Indian Railways." But Indians of every degree—the first class, second class and third class Indian—know of but one tradition on the Railways. It is not so much a high tradition as a high-handed tradition. Next to the Army perhaps, the British Indian Railways are the most autocratic and purse-proud syndicate anywhere in the world.

From a material standpoint there is nothing lacking in the magazine under review. It is a triumph of expensive get up. It is well-stocked with interesting descriptive travel articles, excellently illustrated, the usual sports articles, the usual chatty 'notes and news' and the usual self-congratulory reviews of Railway progress. But the progress is always measured in terms of £ s. d. We are not told of any progress in the railwayman's mentality towards, on the one hand, first class Sahibs and, on the other hand, the third class "Natives." The State Railways since their amalgamation cover 40,000 miles. Excellent! In 1923-24 we are told in the article, "Safety First" 3,447 people were injured and 2,818 were killed in accidents. "Out of these totals 98.8 per cent. killed and 89.1 per cent. of the injured were victims of carelessness." It is good to have that confession.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to
Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.
(An ideal home for homeless Hindoos)
It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.
Clothings, beddings, shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.
Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the under Signed.
Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
177, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.
Branch at:—
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Sartorial Experts that have cut a name for themselves.
Garments made from stocks or from Customers' own material at prices that none can compete.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Ask for it by name!

You want the best and purest pain balm for relief of aches and pains. Then remember the name

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

It is India's Greatest Cure

for

Headaches, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Strains.

Buy a bottle to-day.

Known all over the world for over 42 years.

Most economical in use—a little does a lot. Does not bite or blister, simply soothes and relieves.

Absolutely free from animal fat.

The Right Baby Food

Only a mother can know the joy it gives to see her little one daily developing into a sturdy, healthy child. Mellin's is the Food that ensures this certain progress, because when mixed as directed it is *all* nourishment — the *right* food for every babe.

Send this advt. to Wilson Latham & Co. Ltd Bombay for Free Sample and Booklet. Mention name of Paper.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all Chemists.

Baliwalla & Homi OPTICIANS.

279, HORNBY Rd & 361, KALBADEVI Rd.

BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

A Novelty in the Sweetmeat Market

We are glad to annouuce that we have prepared all sorts of fashionable Sweetmeats for the Coming Holidays of Parsis, Hindoos, etc.

A trial order will satisfy you.

Only just phone up and we shall deliver articles at your house.

DAYARAM DAMODAR,

CHIRA BAZAR and GRANT ROAD

Tel. No. 24777.

BOOK YOUR SPACE AT ONCE

& U.E THE **BEST MEDIUM** For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to: THE MANAGER, Post Box 316, Madras. INDIA

".HULAPTSRTREASURE OF MANKIND."

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON IDEALS OF ISLAM.

"DON'T MIX POLITICS WITH TABLIGH."

The following are extracts from Sir Abdur Rahim's presidential speech, delivered at the Tabligh Conference held at Budaun on the 2nd instant:—

FAITH OF ISLAM AND ITS SUSTAINING PILLARS

"The Faith of Islam or 'Iman' as succinctly defined is belief in and submission to to one Supreme God Allah and belief in the Truth of the mission of Prophet Mohammad (on whom be God's peace). Let us under stand more fully the spiritual message of Islam as expounded in the Quran through the Propet of Arabia. Islam's conception of God is of one Supreme Being and Power, without peer or associate, self-existing and eternal, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe of Life and Matter, whose will is ever effective and whose decree re irresistible, whose ways are inscrutable except in so far as he himself choses to reveal, who is invisible and unseen, whom we cannot visualise but whose attributes we can understand. The doctrine of direct individual responsibility of each man and woman to God is amost important distinguishing feature of Islam. It repeals the doctrine of vicarious redemption and abolishes priests and priest craft altogether.

"The 'pillars' sustaining the Faith of Islam are Prayers, Fasting Charity and Pilgrimage. Such devotional exercises are doubtless prescribed by most great religions in some form or other. What how ever characterises the acts of devotion and spiritual discipline as prescribed by Islam is the fact that there is nothing esoteric, mysterious or symbolic about them, knowledge of which is confined to any priestly caste or order., The same ordinances apply to all alike and their spiritual value is not made dependent on the ministrations of any extraneous agency but is measured by sincerity and earnestness with which these acts of devtion are performed."

ISLAM'S SERVICES TO SOCIETY.

"The greatest achievement of Islam in this respect was its success in bringing into existence a sense of unity and brotherhood in a large section of mankind transcending the limits of race, colour, clime and nationality by sweeping away the theorise regarding a chosen people, the inherent capacity and superiority of certain tribes and races and the inherent incapacity and inferiority of others and the right of a caste or a class to dominate over the rest by virtue of birth. Islam's has indeed been the boldest attempt yet made to remove the disabilities which have always been the greatest hindrance to the progress and development of the so-called inferior races and the depressed sections of a community. Another service of Islam to society, though not easily appreciated in these days, lays in combatting the anti-social ideal of monesticism and renunciation of the world as a place of damnation which had been the keystone of most religious systems. Islam taught that the highest spiritual merit is acquired by the way a man discharges his obligations to God and society while living the life of an ordinary citizen. Perhaps the most conspicuous service which Islam rendered to mankind was by removing every ban on knowledge and science. It made man free of the realm of thought and speculation. There never was any inquisition in the Islamic world, no scientific dicoverer or inventor was ever regarded as confederate of Satan and no department of knowledge was proscribed as a heresy.

"If we just glance at the reforms effected in the objectionable customs, practices and habits of society the record of Islam will be found to be equally marvelous and every fair minded student of history must admit that our Prophet (on whom the God's peace) stands out as by far the greatest social reformer the world has ever known."

ISLAMIC REFORMS.

"Let it be well borne in mind that Islam alone succeeded in rooting out prostitution the worst possible disgrace to society from its own countries. But though none justify it, the evil flourishes openly and is tolerated and largely patronised institution in all non-Muslim countries. This alone should be sufficient to show that Islam's respect for womanhood stands much higher than that of other religions and civilizations.

DRUNKENNESS AND GAMBLING.

These are admittedly vices which society would be best without but no other religion or civilization than of Islam thought fit or has been able to cope effectively with them.

The general principle which governs the relations between Muslims and non-Muslims is thus stated: God desires that the non-Muslims should be left to live their own lives as they please, so long as they do not endanger peace and order. The non-Muslim subjects of a Muslim State are guaranteed full protection of their lives and properties just like the Muslims. They are allowed to enjoy the benefits of their own laws. Neither Islam nor Muslim Governments placed any bar in the way of non-Muslims holding highest offices in the State excepting those whose duties are of an ecclesiastical character. And in fact in all Muslim countries where there are large non-Muslim populations such as in Turkey and in India during Mahommedan rule, non-Muslims were freely employed in the military and civil services of the government. In this respect British Indian Government even after 150 years has yet much way to make up.

"As a corollary to the general proposition, again, a Muslim living ina a non-Muslim State would not be justified in interfering with the lives and properties of the non-Muslim inhabitants of the place unless the non-Muslim government actually interferes with his property and reduces his children to slavery or suffers it to be done or is guilty of other similar acts of oppression."

REVIVE FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.

"We are proud of the fact that the Muslims for more than five hundred years were the torch bearers of civilistion and custodians of science, arts and literature. We further justly claim that this was the outcome of the rational spirit of Islam and freedom of thought which Islam encouraged. I for one do not derive much satisfaction from what our ancestors achieved when I find that among all peoples of the present day with any claim to civilisation the Muslims are perhaps the least progressive. The Muslim communities of India and elsewhere have not produced a single notable scientist within recent time and they contribute hardly any thing otherwise towards advancing the bounds of knowledge. This fact cannot be denied nor I am afraid its cause viz., decadance of freedom of thought among the Muslims. The consequences have been serious and are visible all around us and can no longer be ignored or minimised. The Ulama and the Mobaltaghin can do much to reinstate reason and freedom in the life of Muslims and thus arrest the downward course of the Community.

"The Prophet (on whom be God's blessings and peace) has condemned monasticism and renunciation of the world in no uncertain language. You will agree with me that to live in society and to remain obvious or heedless of the manifold needs, and requirements of the times is still more deserving of this censure. Yet this is the mentality of a large section of the community. We are all familiar with the pronouncement that Muslims must not revile the times but the significance of this golden maxim of life has to be fully brought home to the community with reference to all questions affecting its well-being. Islam is not a religion of mere contemplation and meditation, it is not something which is to be brought out once a week and then carefully laid aside. It is the religion of action. Its best praise and rewards are reserved for the doers of deeds. In that sense, as some body has said Islam is religion on horse back. Perpetual unceasing striving with absolute confidence in God and His ways that is the real teaching of Islam. Our creed is that it is for man to will and to act and God will produce the result. But is it not actually the attitude towards life of a farely large section of the community that it is not for us do any thing and God will do every thing for us?"

TWO CLASSES OF WORK.

"I have said enough to indicate that there are two classes of work which the Muslim missionaries have to take up; both of which are of equal importance and neither can be neglected without affecting the other. One is to expound the teachings of Islam for the benefit of the educated world and the serious student of religion, to remove ignorance and misconceptions on the subject and to meet criticisms. The other department of work lies among the masses in India, both Muslim and non-Muslim. It will require a large contingent of workers who will perhaps be little in the lime-light and have to put up with considerable inconvenience and hardships and to surmount many difficulties. They will be in need of much perseverance and patience but their reward will be great in the consciousness that they would be rendering valuable service to the cause of depressed humanity by affording them not merely the comfort and solace of a catholic religion but every sympathy, help and succour in their troubles and difficulties."

NO USE OF INCREASING NUMBERS MERELY.

"I must earnestly advise you not to mix up politics with Tabligh in any way. Unless, the motive be pure you will either not attain success or the success which you may attain will not be worth the effort. The methods must be equally clean and above-board. I have to say this as I am told that the Arya Samajists are vigorously pushing on their programme with an eye to the next census by which time they want to reduce the Muslim population by conversion to Hinduism in order to increase Hindu plitical strength. I do hope that none of you are actuated by any similar motive The strength and power of the community will never be enhanced by the accession of a number of weak Muslims in whom the religious conviction has not been properly developed. In fact such men at present are a source of great anxiety to the community and a most responsible task of the Mahallaghin is to educate them in the principles of Islam. When you introduce new men into the Islamic fold it is your duty to look after them and educate them so that they may live the life of good and true Muslim citizen and not to leave them with merely a Muslim name"

DO NOT NEGLECT DUTY.

"We believe Islam to be a great religion and regard it as an invaluable spiritual treasure for mankind. Let us not forget that we Muslims are the custodians of that religion and guardians of that treasure. We alone have to answer to God if owing to our negligence and weakness the integrity and honour and prestige of Islam suffer. You may say what you like and argue as you please, the good name of Islam is bound up with the good name of Muslims, for Islam in the opinion of the world will not be dissociated from the Muslims. We have long neglected the great trust that God has reposed in us. The masses of the community are not to blame. Their heart is sound. They are always ready, nay eager to be guided. How and will not do so excuse themselves before the Creator. We have much to answer for. May God in His mercy give us the will and the strength to do our will those who can guide and help them duty!"

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE SCALDING PAINS

YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.

The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your ins, cutting and tearing pains when you s water just as if there were small pa splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go straight to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills. They cost very little and the first dose will do you good. Full directions for use are given with every box.

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

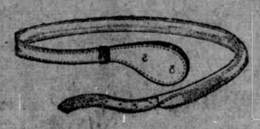
PILLS

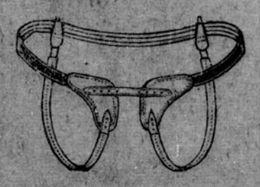
See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

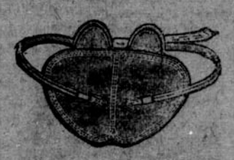
Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

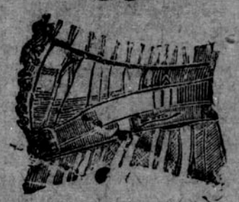
Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.









In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity nstitution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.

POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.

POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.

What do you say To a Really Fashionable SALOON of SWEETMEAT?

Of course,

THE WELL-KNOWN

KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI

Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.

EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS All Flock to His

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON

AT

CRAWFORD MARKET, BARIA MANSIONS, WHERE

A HUGE EXHIBITION

of Assortment of - - - NATIVE SWEETS will be seen.

Amongst These

OUR ESSENCE HALVAS

Are Most in Requisition.

Other Two Shops at

GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.

PROPRIETOR **KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.**

FAMOUS N. B. K.

COIL BURNS for Whole Night

Re-new Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigour, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigou to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAMS AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market(Corner Shop BOMBAY. 'Phone No. 28.

BEAUTY HINTS

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water. dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural BEAUTIFIER.

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin. keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness Roughness of the Skin. Pimples, freckles, etc.

can be had only from

CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop),

M. T. MADON & Co., Bombay.

A LADY DOCTOR

Health & Infant Welfare, TINNEVELLY.

"The so-called foreign patent medicines have failed in many of my patients. My sister who was very weak and emaciated, has found "Kesari's LODHRA" manufactured by Kesari Kuteeram Indian Chemists and Druggists, Madras, immensely beneficial to her."

Dr. Mrs. ANNA THOMAS, Medical Practitioner and Edi or.

For particulars write to:

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,

Post Box, No. 68. 49. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AVAILABLE FROM ALL LEADING MEDICAL STORES.

BOOKS ON TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

	Rs.	a	p
The Principles and Practice of Textile Printing By E. Knecht C. Rawson and Fothergill	52	0	
A Manual of Dyeing 2 Vols. By E Knecht C. Rawson and R Loewenthal	36	0	0
Advanced Cotton Spinning By Thornley	18	0	0
Elementary Cotton Spinning By Thornley	10	12	0
Modern Cotton Economics By Thornley	10	12	0
Cotton Spinning Intermediate By Thornley	7	4	0
Textile Manufacturer year Book 1925	3	0	0
Textile Recorder Year Book 1925	6	9	0
Cotton Weavers' Handbook By H. B. Heylen	13	8	0
Cotton Spinning Calculations By Thornley	6	9	0
Calculations in Cotton Weaving By J. Holmes	3	0	0
Cotton Weaving and Designing By John T. Taylor	7	14	0
Practical Pattern Making and Moulding By W. H. Wilson	7	8	0
Students' Cotton Spinning By Nasmith	13	4	0
Weaving Mill Management By Foster	3	2	0
Cotton Year Book 1925	6	9	0

Can be had from;—

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THANKS GIVING TO THE HAKIM

150200 PATIENTS CURED IN FIFTY YEARS.

My wife Mariyambi aged 42 had been suffering from consumption, cough, heart-burning and swelling of throat for a very long time, and she was reduced to such a condition that she could take nothing except kanji. She was treated by many Doctors, but to no effect. Being quite hopeless, we were at a loss to know what to do next. When I was in the state of distress, I had the good luck of reading in the "Bombay Samachar" of a Hakim Saheb by name Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan (Sandhurst Bridge, Cutch Castle, Bombay No.4) who has been successful not only in Asia but both in Europe and America and cured 1,50,000 patients suffering from various diseases in 50 years of his life. I took her to the Hakim Saheb who assured me she would be well again within 2 weeks' time. Very soon, to our great astonishment, I found his words literally true. She is now quite well again with full swing of life.

I now take great pleasure in introducing the suffering humanity to the famous Hakim Saheb and at the same time I pray to God to give him long life and keep him long in the city of Bombay.

SADIKALLY KEEKABHOY,
7/F, Proctor Street, Bombay 7.
18-9-27

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

POONA REFUSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" had in its issue of the 15th instant, published a report from its Poona correspondent regarding the new scheme of refuse disposal that is being tried at present. The correspondent's report contained certain inaccuracies and misstatements that are likely to create wrong impressions in the public mind. It was stated that the present mode of disposal of the city garbage was the Health Officer's novel method. I had sent a letter to the "Times of India" for correcting the wrong impression created by the above remark. But finding that the letter has not as yet been published in that paper, I am constrained to seek the hospitality of your columns for my remarks on the point. I hope you will kindly spare the necessary space.

The first scheme of refuse removal was submitted by K. B. Dr. Khambatta on 10th April 1926, in which he suggested the following methods:—

(a) The whole city refuse was to be removed at the bottom of Parbati Tal either to burn or to sell after conversion into manure. (It may be stated this place was condemned by the "Times of India's" correspondent in July 1926, as being situated in the most congested part of the city).

(b) The moist refuse in dry season was to be burnt up by pouring kerosine oil over it.

(c) Iron sheds were to be erected to allow the moist refuse to dry up (in monsoon) and to burn the same in the sheds after drying.

(i) The refuse, if not properly burnt, was to be disinfected. The scheme was never considered.

K. B., Dr. Khambatta submitted his second scheme on 17th August 1926 in which the refuse was to be burnt in dry season in Incinerators and in the monsoon, was to be removed by motor lorries to Bibbewadi, for dumping. The scheme was shown on paper to cost Rs. 65,400. The scheme was thoroughly examined in detail and was abandoned owing to its prohibitive cost both as regards the initial and current expenditure.

It wa in September 1926, that Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, the then Chief Officer, suggested the present method of disposing of the refuse in monsoon weather by encasing the same in trenches and covering with dry earth and using the incinerators in dry weather the site selected being Ambilodha (present place). The matter was discussed with Mr. Ball, the Collector of Poona, in September 1926, and the whole scheme was then worked out by Mr. Bhagwat in November 1926. Various other schemes were considered during the next three months. Ultimately the municipality sanctioned the original scheme of Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, as being the most economical.

Mr. S. B. Tambolkar, the present Chief Officer, is to be thanked for the execution of the cheme with alterations wherever necessary; the wole work practically is being done under his direct supervision. Mr. Dalvi, the Municipal Engineer, is to be congratulated also for carrying out the Engineering details so well. Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, though on leave, has not lost interest in the scheme. He is now taking initiative to improve the quality of the manure in the interest of the agriculturists in consultation with agricultural experts. It is yet too early to forecast the net result of the scheme, as it is not even 10 weeks since the scheme is in operation.

I leave the public to draw its own conclusions.—Yours, etc.

P. K. NAIDU,
President,
Poona City Municipality.
Poona, September 20.

MANEK-CHOWK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is an admitted fact that this place is an important one and centre of the business populated by high class people and big merchants, jewellers, bankers etc. In the important part of the city like Ahmedabad, in other words Manchester of India, it is to be noted and brought to the notice of the authorities concerned that on such a prominent and famous place instead of there being any nice show or a small garden for the enjoyment for the public use, the petty dealers selling rotten iron articles and grass, coal and other fruits etc. are really a nuisance and a blot to the name of the place.

Until now no steps or action is taking in the matter but it is hoped that the new members now to be selected will not fail to show their activity in the matter.

The dealers using the place now may be allowed to sit in the lane near new market or at any other suitable place.—Yours, etc.

MOHANLAL NANALAL CHOKSI.
Ahmedabad, Sept. 30.

Don't Miss This Golden Opportunity.

SALE! SALE!!

Our Grand Annual Clearance Sale

For Only Three Weeks Commencing 5th October 1927

Our Entire Stock of the Most Artistic Seasoned Wood

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Together with the most up-to-date BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS and MOTOR CARS, ETC.

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

A VISIT CORDIALLY SOLICITED AT

H. SOMJEE DOSSA & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1885. 7-10, CHAKLA STREET, BOMBAY

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR RELIABLE JEWELLERY

Go to NAROTAMDAS BHAU, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.

All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No. 20565,

prompt attention to U.P. Orders. 2

CRESCENT BALM.

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

SENTA FOUR

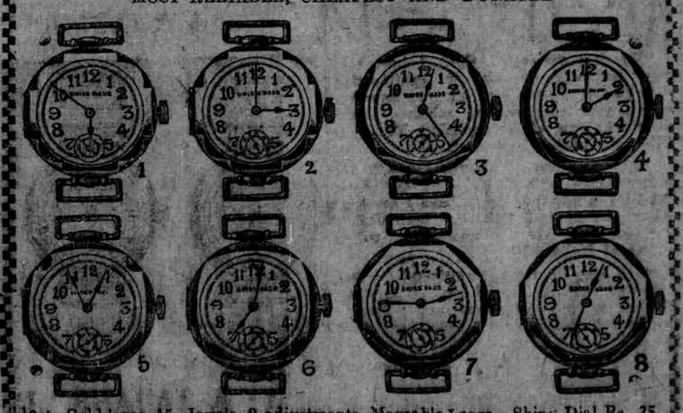
New Office Model Price Rs. 195/- Net.

SOLE AGENTS:—

S. NAVALKAR & SONS, 3, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN! GET ON!! BUY SOON!!

MOST RELIABLE, CHEAPEST AND DURABLE



18ct. Gold lever, 15 Jewels, 2 adjustments, Moveable Loops, Shiny Dial Rs. 25

9ct. do. do. do. do. do. do. „ 18

WITH FINE SILK STRAP AND BOX

L. BHAGAT & CO., ABDUL REHMAN STREET BOMBAY 3

KATOL POWDER

The oldest and only genuine Insecticide

Destroys Bugs, flies, ants, etc.

Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

KATOL STICKS

The oldest and only genuine Insecticide

Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.

Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Sunday Edition.
Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	,, 10	,, 12-8
3 Months	,, 5	,, 6-4
1 Month	,, 1-14	,, 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 138— BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 8 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Maharajah gazed at Ajit across the small table in his private office. His face was hard and set with the calmness of despair, though he assumed a confidence he was very far from feeling. Yet the interview which he had granted, expecting Ajit's ultimatum and fearing the worst, seemed to be turning out quite differently.

"A strange kind of love truly," said His Highness, "which kidnaps, drugs, insults the object of it."

"Love knows no law!" said Ajit. "Especially in the men of our family, love has ever been its own law. What I did was done because, from the first moment, even that hour on the boat when you arrived in Bombay---yes, even then I suspected. Everybody else accepted you at face value, but I was not sure. I was not 'sure' Sir Raj's eyes are old and dim, but it was not because my eyes were strong and young that I knew who you were. It was because I loved you---and my heart, which had well-nigh broken for my lost Flame, told me unmistakably that this indeed was she."

"If you were so sure, why did you not speak, why did you expose her?"

The prince's lips were tightly closed, and his eyes were fixed on the face opposite.

Ajit shrugged.

"As I say, I was not utterly sure, and after all, why should I expose her? She was to have been my wife. Her honour was dearer to me far than my own. Besides as far as that goes, I held her in the hollow of my hand. I could expose her at any time, as it suited me."

"And you have come here to-night to tell me that the suitable time has arrived." said the prince, with stony calmness.

"No! I have come here to-night to tell you that I resign all my claim to Flame---that you are free so far as I am concerned My lips are sealed about that which we both know, and I ask you, as a favour, not to do anything which shall dim, or stultify in any way, the brilliancy of your reign in Rajistan. You told me you would tell the Viceroy. And every day I have been watching, guarding, ready to intervene, if I saw any signs of so fateful an interview. But so far there has been nothing of the kind, that I can swear. Am I not right?"

"It is true. Nevertheless, I shall keep the word I spoke to you in Sachana. I shall tell His Excellency everything."

"It would be the action of a fool or a madman. You would bring all the horrors of an administration on this unhappy state—another long minority—when all is going so exceedingly well. I beg you, do not be so foolish. I ask your pardon for that one mad deed; but indeed, the very chance that my Flame was still in life was too precious a thing to leave untested. The temptation was too strong. I had to know—simply had to. But I have seen your rule, I have learned your purposes; and now I ask you—beg, implore you—do not cast aside all this—do not, for the sake of our unhappy country. As for that which I know, never, by one glance or word or deed, will it be revealed through me. It is forgotten, as though it had never been. It is a dream, a figment of the imagination. Go on and on, ruling in Rajistan, as you have ruled these two years past. Let all that happened at Sachana be forgotten. I crave it as a boon. It is enough for me to know, in my heart, that the girl I love is living. I ask only that I may be allowed to serve her. I ask your pardon for that one mad act, and now that my—shall we say better self?—is awakened, let it be buried in oblivion."

"Why are you suddenly so willing to—let me continue to rule in Rajistan? You love your country more than, to me, it seems possible; is that all your motive? Love of your country?"

"No!" answered Ajit, with emotion—the first he had shown. "It is because I love Flame more than my very life, and that I have learned, by that love, to put her happiness before my own. That is why I ask this boon, crave this favour—aye, on my knees."

"I must think!" said the prince uncertainly "But no! It cannot be. To hold my throne—aye, and my life—as a favour, an act of clemency, from *you*, to be beholden to you, Ajit Royal! Never!"

"Not for the sake of Rajistan? Not for those great aims which now, by the light of what you have accomplished in two short years, I begin dimly to discern? Not even for those? Are you wise? Think well before you decide."

There was silence while the prince paced the length of the apartment and back again. Then:

"Not even for those, Ajit Roya, will I consent to take a favour from you. I will fall into the hands of the Viceroy rather than into your hand. Let him do with me as seems good to him. This is my last word."

He stood up, signifying that the audience was over. With a low word—whether of regret or acquiescence was uncertain—Ajit Roya salaamed and left the room. And, in his chamber, the Maharajah was torn by uncertainty and conflicting fears.

Had he been unwise in refusing Ajit's suggestion? Backwards and forwards his mind fought until far into the night.

The departure of the guests had been timed for late forenoon, and His Excellency had still a matter to place before the Maharajah—the highly important matter of his marriage. He was pondering how best to lead up to his subject when a servant entered with a request that His Excellency would see the prince.

"Now, I wonder what he wants?" he ruminated. "Nothing, I sincerely hope, that I shall be obliged to refuse. He is such a splendid little chap, so really likeable, I should hate to have to say no to him. Maybe he desires permission to raise another regiment to increase his bodyguard, or to have another salute of guns fired in his honour. Anyhow, I must keep in mind the important matter of his marriage."

But His Excellency's wildest dreams were far indeed from the truth.

He thought the prince responded rather absently to his cordial greeting, and, instead of taking the proffered seat, he stood before His Excellency almost with the air of a culprit. His Excellency was aware of something tense, something dramatic, in the atmosphere.

"What think you, sir, of the manner in which I have ruled in Rajistan?" began the Maharajah abruptly.

A tiny smile of distaste flitted across His Excellency's tired features as he prepared to be fulsome, a thing he heartily disliked. There were people so crude who required their meed of praise to be laid on thick as with a veritable trowel, but he had thought better of His Highness of Rajistan. With a whimsical memory of the Queen of Sheba at the Court of Solomon, he said:

"My dear prince, I think I have told you what a deep soulce of gratification it is to me to have seen all your improvements, your constructive schemes, now merely by way of materializing—all your "bunds," bridges, and roads——"

"Your Excellency mistakes me," the prince broke in bluntly. "I desire no flattery. I merely ask you, have I conducted myself, in your opinion, with moderate success in the character of ruling prince of Rajistan?"

"You are a truly wonderful ruling prince!" said His Excellency. "As I remarked to your Highness only yesterday you are indeed a ruler after my own heart."

"Then you consider I have kept up the traditions of my House?"

Inwardly His Excellency ejaculated, "God forbid!" Aloud he said;

"The traditions of the Royal House of Rajistan were of the self-indulgent, extravagant order, typified by Nautch girls and wine. You have worthily kept up the best traditions of your noble House. One thing only I would be glad to know about your Highness—that you were happily married!"

"We will come to that matter later," said the prince.

"Oho! 'Indeed'!" ejaculated the Viceroy inwardly.

In response to the gesture to proceed, the prince said, "I have much to tell your Excellency, and your time is short. I will be as brief as possible. Will you listen, then, while I relate to you my tale? It will be easier that way. Thank you! Then, I begin. No, thank you, I will stand. Some twelve years ago two children, a boy and a girl, the twin children of Prince Daljit the First of Rajistan, were sent to England to be educated."

The Viceroy sat up alertly, his whole attention given to the slim boy opposite, who spoke so quietly.

"Yes!" he said. "Yes! I knew it, as did everybody else."

"Very good. They shared their lessons, their games, their sport, guns, horses, books—everything together. That was their life, for the first years. Twins, I always think, have more in common than just ordinary brothers and sisters. Does your Excellency agree with me that that is so?"

"It may be so!" said His Excellency. I have heard it."

"Yes—well, the boy followed the traditions of his House—not the best traditions; you follow me?"

Wondering what he was going to hear, His Excellency nodded.

"He did not keep marriageable pigeons, nor Nautch girls, but he became entangled with a girl—a low-class English girl, who kept a tobacco booth in a certain railway station. She was quite as expensive as any of the other methods of getting rid of money so successfully practised by others of my House."

The Viceroy smothered a word and stared harder.

TRAGIC FATE OF YOUTHFUL KINGS!

RUMANIA'S FIVE-YEAR OLD KING.

INFANT MICHAEL FACES TROUBLE.

SOME HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

Dynastic necessities and the "divine right of kings" throughout history have called to thrones many immature sovereigns. Little Michael, who recently was proclaimed King of Rumania at the age of five years upon the death of his grandfather Ferdinand, is the latest in a long line of royal children summoned to don kingly trappings and to exchange the toys of childhood for the jewelled baubles of royalty while yet hardly of an age to have left off their swadding clothes.

Michael's future as a King is uncertain It seems more precarious than that of the general run of Balkan rulers, for already a pretender to his crown has appeared in the person of his own father. This augury of a troubled reign runs true to historical form in the cases of most of those called to the throne while still in their minorities, for ill fate seems to have pursued a majority of the infant kings throughout their lives.

It could hardly have been otherwise, for the regencies which administered the affairs of their kingdoms until they could take up the reins in their own hands, in most cases were self-seeking receiverships which exploited the dominions of their royal wards and so bungled affairs that they left a heritage of mismanagement and national discontent for the fledgling monarchs. However immature the sovereign he was still the king: his regent's acts were the king's acts, for which his subjects, unreasonably to be sure, held the sovereign responsible, despite the dictum that "the king can do no wrong."

It is only a little more than fifteen years since the last preceding child monarch lost his throne in a revolution that began some years before his birth and which continues to this day. Hsuan Tung last of the Manchus became Emperor of China on November 15, 1908. He was then three years old and his succession to the throne of the Celestial Empire was due to the almost simultaneous deaths on that day of the Empress Ani and Emperor Kuang Hsu. The heir apparent was born while the revolution started by Yuan Shi Kai was already under way. The baby Emperor's administrator was his father, Prince Ch'un, a narrow-minded, corrupt reactionary, whose fatuous double dealing with the Parliamentary party eventually led to the signing on February 12, 1912 of the decree of abdication whereby the seven year-old Emperor was dethroned, thus ending the last of twenty-six dynasties of China that had endured for 5,000 years. Sun Yat sen became China's first President, and the dethroned Emperor is still living.

CHARLES V. OF GERMANY.

The greatest of the Hapsburgs, Charles V, Emperor of Germany, was the most powerful ruler of his time before he reached his twentieth year. Born in Ghent in 1500, while yet a child, he inherited the kingdom of the Netherlands upon the death of Philip, his father. When he was sixteen he inherited the kingdom of Spain from his grandfather, Ferdinand, father of Charles' mother, Joan. As King of Spain he also was master of Naples and Hungary as well as of the vast realms in the New World added to Spain by the discoveries of Columbus. When he was nineteen years old his grandfather, Maximilian, died and Charles fell heir to the Austrian throne, becoming emperor before the end of that year.

Although a mighty king and emperor, Charles's reign brought him no happiness and more of glory than of happiness to his subjects. At twenty-one he called the Diet of Worms which branded Luther heretic and laid the train for many years of religious wars and dissensions. Wearied of pomp and power, melancholy and brooding, the emperor resigned his royal and imperial offices and retired in 1556 to a monastery in Spain, where he died two years later.

EDWARD VI OF ENGLAND.

King of England at the age of eighteen Henry VIII, in a reign of nearly two score years, lived vividly, although not wisely.

His son, Edward VI, ascended the throne of England in 1547 when he was nine years old. In his reign of six years the management of his kingdom was in the hands, successively, of the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland. Somerset fell before the machinations of the unscrupulous Northumberland, who succeeded him in 1549. It was the boy king who, at the urgings of the crafty Northumberland, made Lady Jane Grey, great-granddaughter of Henry VII, heir to the English throne, disregarding the claims of his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth.

This act cost Lady Jane Grey her life for Mary's right to the throne was upheld by the English people and upon her accession Lady Jane Grey was tried for treason and beheaded. It was in Edward's brief and troubled reign that Archbishop Cranmer made the breach with Rome complete by the formulation of the Book of Common Prayer and the Forty-two Articles, later shortened to thirty-nine, the creedal constitution of the Church of England.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Mary Stuart was crowned Queen of Scotland before she was a year old. At fifteen she was married to the youthful Francis II, king of France, son of Catherine de Medici, and she lived at the French court as Queen Consort for two years until the death of Francis.

A widow at seventeen, she returned to her native country and became the reigning queen of Scotland. Mary early had denied the right of her cousin, Elizabeth, to the throne of England, contending that, as the daughter of Henry and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth was of illegitimate birth.

As the great-granddaughter of Henry VII of England, Mary believed she had a better claim to the English crown than her cousin Elizabeth. Whether justly or unjustly accused of conspiring against the English queen, Mary was put to death by her cousin on this charge after nineteen years spent in England as a prisoner. Certainly the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, upheld a tradition of ill fate attending the lives of those called to the throne in infancy.

KING CHARLES IX, OF FRANCE.

Few kings in history have had reigns so tempestuous and fraught with woes for their subjects as was the reign of Charles IX of France, who became King in 1560 at the age of nine. Charles was one of three sons of Catherine de Medici, each of whom became King of France. Two years after he ascended the throne the first of the civil wars that made France long a bloody battleground began. This was the war between the Catholics and the Huguenots. Ten years later Charles, urged by Catherine, who told him the destruction of the Catholics was planned by the Huguenots, ordered the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

JAMES STUART.

Like his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, James Stuart when only a year old became King of Scotland as James VI and King of England as James I

His pratings about the "divine right of king's and his other royal platitudes bored his people and his ministers, who already were beginning to question the existence of such a right except in theory and earned for him the designation of the "wisest fool in Christendom." James was continually at odds with his Parliaments leaving the exasperated country in a receptive frame of mind for the beheading of his son and successor Charles I.

Louis XIV became King of France in 1643, when he was less than five years old. He was not only a man of dissolute habits, but of mediocre ability as well, who was chiefly lucky in his ministers, two of whom shed great lustre upon Louis's reign. These were Colbert, his Minister of Finance, and Vauban, a transcendant military genius.

LOUIS XV OF FRANCE

His successor and great-grandson, Louis XV, also ascended the French throne while still a very young child. The fifteenth Louis was five years old when he inherited the French crown. Like the Grand Monarch, his reign was long, lasting from 1715 to 1774, and it was even less notable for a high type of kingcraft Under Louis XV Canada was lost to France, India was given up, the national debt mounted ever higher, France lost all her wars, the people were oppressed and miserable and the floodgates of revolution were being drawn up. "After me the deluge," Louis cynically remarked as he contemplated the havoc of his government and his prophecy of evil was fulfilled in the deluge of blood that engulfed his successor, Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, his queen, the House of Bourbon and the nobility of France.

CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN

Of far greater mettle, but of hardly kindlier fate, even if of nobler fame, was Charles XII of Sweden, who at the age of fifteen became King in 1697. His neighbours in the north thought to take advantage of the boy King, and formed a coalition to crush him, but they soon found they had reckoned for success too greatly on his tender years. Charles at the age of eighteen decisively defeated the combined armies of his foes, including Peter the Great of Russia, on the field of Narva. In this battle the youthful monarch with an army of 8,000 put to rout a force of 40,000 men, winning from the Czar the admiring comment that Charles had taught his enemies how to fight. Nine years later Peter again met Charles in battle at Paltova, this time defeating the young Swedish King and almost annihilating his army.

NAPOLEON'S HEIR.

When the guns of the Invalides on March 20, 1811, announced the birth of an heir to Napoleon the first chapter in the history of one of the most poignant tragedies of youth was begun. The Corsican's joy at the birth of his only legitimate son was profound for he had put aside the faithful Josephine that he might have an heir to his imperial throne, one who should continue the dynasty he had founded. The child at his birth was proclaimed King of Rome, an empty title, but showing the great designs his father had for him. Equally barren was the boy's title of Napoleon II, by which also he is known to history. Proclaimed king at his birth and two years later emperor by his father upon the latter's abdication, he never ascended either the royal or the imperial throne. Instead as the Duke of Reichstadt, L'Aigion beat his puny wings against restraint in the country of his mother, Marie Louise of Austria, until he died of consumption in Schonbrunn in 1832.

"HAPPIER FATE IN OUR TIME."

In our times we have seen a happier fate enjoyed by the descendant of illustrious royalty called to the throne in early childhood. Wilhelmina, who still reigns as Queen of Holland thirty-seven years after first assuming the crown, was ten years old when she became Queen in 1890. Wilhelmina is a descendant of William the Silent of Orange. Her reign has been a success, due to her abilities and also perhaps to the fact that Dutch ministers are responsible to the States General, the national legislature, rather than to the monarch.—"New York Herald Tribune."

MAHATMA IN SOUTH INDIA.

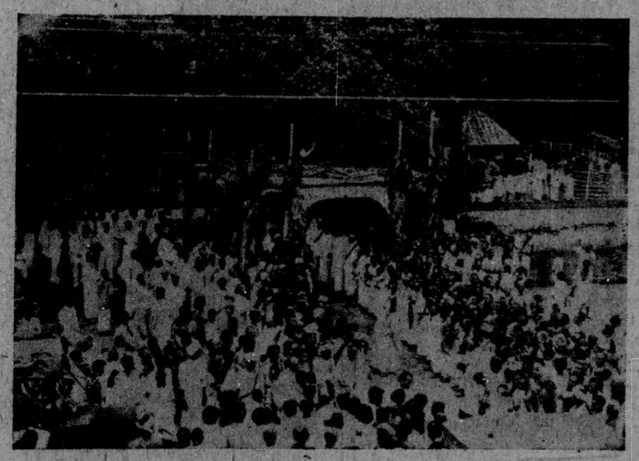


Photo: G. S. A.
Mahatma Gandhi was given a rousing reception when he visited Madura.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

INQUIRY COMMISSION INVITES SUGGESTIONS.

The Muslim University Commission will hold its enquiry in the current month (Oct.) at Aligarh. The evidence shall be strictly confidential. What the friends of the University have to do now, is to make the best of it. No doubt, there must have been something wrong somewhere in its machinery or the matters would not have reached such scandalous proportions. It it therefore, the duty of every Student and member of the Staff (old and new), every Member of the Court and friend of the University to come forward and help the Commission (1) by making suggestions to safeguard against the recurrence of such a crisis in future (2) by pointing out any defects, irregularity, conspiracy, immorality or dishonesty that they know of, which, in their opinion, was destructive to the good training, education and progress of the pupils and to the reputation of the institution, honestly without any party feeling: that the University may regain its lost position and prestige. This can be done only by giving evidence personally at Aligarh where they shall be treated as guest of the University or by communicating events with a full account of the secret ways used in bringing out those plots, etc., into effect, which alone can help the Commission in finding out some remedy to stop their future happening.

Friends of the University sincerely wishing to see it freed from defects and its honor restored should at once write that they wish to give evidence, etc., before the Commission at Aligarh, to.

The Secretary of the Muslim University Enquiry Committee, Benazeer Palace Bhopal (State).

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.